

INJUNCTION FIGHT
INITIAL DECISION
WON BY STRIKERS

Shopcraft Unions' Motion to Dismiss Mr. Daugherty's Bill Is Entertained by Court

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Striking railway shopcrafts union forces won the first point in the battle here today over the strike injunction in the Federal District Court when Judge James H. Wilkerson elected to hear the union's motion to dismiss the bill rather than the motion of Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, to make the temporary injunction permanent.

Another point in favor of the strikers was assurance from Judge Wilkerson that in granting the preliminary injunction he did not mean to imply that in his opinion the unions were legally bound to obey the rulings of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The courtroom was crowded to capacity, with more than half of the auditors standing. Mr. Daugherty and a staff of 10 assistants, including Charles A. Cline, United States District Attorney, were present. Donald Richberg represented the strikers.

Mr. Richberg asserted that the Attorney-General brought no issue of fact and no evidence before the court in support of his plea. He declared such procedure constituted improper practice.

"These defendants are charged before the bar of public opinion with criminal conspiracy," said Mr. Richberg. "It is the least of justice that they should be heard at the earliest possible time. The court has been imposed upon by the highest law officer of the nation. He has betrayed the confidence of the court."

The charges of conspiracy are based upon the alleged legal and moral duty of the unions to obey the United States Railroad Labor Board, Mr. Richberg pointed out.

He quoted court decisions to show that the decisions of the board were not legally binding; that they had no method of enforcement except the force of public opinion. He said:

"Everywhere they couple the terms, 'legal and moral,' fearing that the court could not find sufficient legal grounds for an injunction and that it might see fit to issue one on moral grounds."

We have here a situation never before found in the United States, a preliminary injunction issued against lawful acts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Leaders of the striking railway shop crafts were in session today in what was heralded as a peace meeting intended to effect a new policy for the shopmen.

B. M. Jewell, head of the federated shop crafts, said there were two

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MOVE TO IMPEACH
HARRY M. DAUGHERTY
MADE IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Demand for impeachment of Henry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, for "high crimes and misdemeanors" was made in the House today by Oscar E. Keller, Representative from Minnesota, who sought immediate action on a resolution for an investigation. By an overwhelming vote the House, however, referred the question to the Judiciary Committee, thus, in the opinion of leaders, disposing of it finally.

Mr. Keller charged that Mr. Daugherty had "used his high office to violate the Constitution" by abridging the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press, and by abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble through the injunction proceedings instituted against the rail strike leaders in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, grinned broadly when shown a copy of an Associated Press bulletin from Washington telling of the move of Oscar E. Keller, Representative from Minnesota, to impeach him, but offered no comment.

ANTHRACITE MINERS FLOCK
TO WORK AFTER LONG STRIKE

Overwhelming Majority Approve Settlement Terms According to John L. Lewis, President

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 11—The contract that sent 155,000 mine workers back to work at their old wages after being idle more than five months, was formally signed today by representatives of the miners and the operators.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 11—In striking contrast to the idleness of the last five months, the anthracite coal fields today were scenes of activity when most of the 155,000 mine workers who responded to the suspension order of their union on April 1 returned to work. Many of them did not wait for the formal signing of the agreement which was ratified Saturday by their tri-district convention, but were waiting at the mouth of the mines when the whistles blew at 6 a. m. Signing of the new scale by union officials and representatives of the operators was set for 11 o'clock.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared that at least 98 per cent of the men were satisfied with the new scale and that a great majority would resume work

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MARYLAND PRIMARY'S WETNESS
COUNTERACTED BY INFLUENCE
OF BUSINESS MEN'S OPINIONS

Nation-Wide Scope Attained by Pamphlet Carrying Letters of Leaders Who Attest Value of Prohibition to Industry of Country

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11 (Special)—While Senatorial candidates in today's primaries have been urging various degrees of modification of the Volstead Act or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and many of the Congressional candidates are equally wet, a national sentiment for prohibition and enforcement is growing out of the publication of a pamphlet by the Manufacturers' Record showing to what a great extent leading men of the country are in favor of prohibition. This pamphlet, aside from a brief introduction by Richard H. Edmunds, editor of the record, consists entirely of letters from men of the highest rank in manufacturing, banking, education, and the professions.

The demand for copies has grown steadily. Now about 25,000 copies have gone out. Most of them have been taken for distribution by men of prominence who are engaged in a defense in their section of the attacks of the anti-prohibitionists.

Little Demand for Beer
Ninety-eight per cent of the writers favor prohibition in some form. Only 1.5 per cent opposed prohibition and the beer and wine sentiment was represented by only 7 per cent of those who answered. The request for an opinion went first to 1000 men who had previously, about five years ago, petitioned Congress for passage of a prohibition law. A few did change their minds after seeing prohibition in effect. The request went also to 500 men whose previous stand on the subject was entirely unknown to Mr. Edmunds.

Many who were opponents of prohibition have come to view it as the wisest solution of the drink problem. Following the publication of the replies, many more letters have been received by Mr. Edmunds. These are coming daily. Men of prominence in every line are writing to explain their attitude. With few exceptions they insist that prohibition, even with many violations of the law, is bringing about greater efficiency in factories and offices and schools; that it is eliminating many forms of misery so prevalent before.

Pamphlet Promotes Dry Work
The pamphlet itself is serving as a tract for spreading of prohibition sentiment. At present possibly no other bit of literature is being used so effectively, as indicated by the letters from persons who are merely "leading" copies to friends and acquaintances who have expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the change in the Constitution or the form taken by the Volstead Act.

This publication is being used almost entirely among men who are executives and thus likely to care to hear what others with such responsibility think. Mr. Edmunds is keeping up a correspondence with many who write to him on the subject.

The value of this publication and this test of sentiment is that every letter is signed. Letters in which names were withheld were not published.

Of course there are some expressions on the other side of the issue. One former signer of a prohibition petition, George Blumer, of New Haven, Conn., says, "I doubt very much whether anyone could again persuade me to sign a petition in favor of prohibition." He believes prohibition has stirred up resentment and defiance of the law.

Trend Remains Consistent
Such letters come along with the others. The idea has been to give them equal prominence in the publication of the successive editions. The more recent letters show no change in the trend. These may not be published, however, as the pamphlet is already so voluminous that they make extra reading without adding to the conviction produced.

While there are more signers to letters for prohibition from the north than the south this was believed to be because there are more heads of large concerns there. The study of

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THREE-MILE LIMIT
MAY BE EXTENDED

Mr. Hughes to Take Up Search Proposal With Great Britain on Return

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—Among many questions awaiting action by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, on his return from Brazil, is that of the reciprocal search of British and American vessels, which he proposed before he left Washington. The object of this was to check the extensive smuggling of liquor into this country from British possessions.

Great Britain indicated that she would make an investigation and is expected to have a reply ready for Mr. Hughes by the time he reaches the United States.

Clearance Papers Abused
The British, of course, can stand on their general policy of sovereign rights on the high seas but the United States while not questioning that, feels that a friendly power would not want to do anything that would interfere with making effective the laws of the United States and that the issuance of clearance papers at Nassau and Halifax has been abused and made to cloak smuggling operations.

Of course one of the reasons for the delay is that the colonial office will have to deal with the matter.

Everyone knows that the rum-running along the Atlantic seaboard has been one of the most difficult problems that the United States has had to meet since it began to enforce the prohibition laws. A vessel may have regular papers showing that she is bound for the Bahamas to Halifax and another set showing that she is bound in ballast from the Bahamas to the United States. If the vessel is suspected of carrying contraband and is questioned, the set of papers showing that she is bound from one British port to another may be produced, or if the contraband has been disposed of outside the three-mile limit, she may come into the New York port with the regulation papers.

Limit May Be Extended
Extension of the three-mile limit is, doubtless, one of the points to be settled between Great Britain and the United States. Another is a reform of the issuance of clearance papers, so that vessels may not, as now, be able to evade the plain intent of the law. The United States would like to see the practice of issuing two sets of papers discontinued.

The liquor fleet that leaves Nassau bound for the United States starts ostensibly for Halifax, where there is no demand for imports of whisky, but generally manages to evade the prohibition officials and land the commodity in New York or New Jersey. The business has proved so profitable that there will be great opposition to its abandonment by men who are becoming rich through the illicit trade. The British Government will have to use a strong hand to bring her smuggling colonialists into line to respect the laws and wishes of the United States.

GOLF PLAY POSTPONED
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 11—Rain today caused the postponement until tomorrow of the opening play in the seventeenth annual Canadian women's golf championship.

ARGENTINE LOAN PUT OFF
LONDON, Sept. 11—Buenos Aires advised the Argentine Government has tabled the bill authorizing a new Argentine loan of \$22,000,000.

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Moving Anthracite Coal
Will Prove Rail Problem

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—Faced with the problem of handling a greatly increased flow of coal, with the anthracite mines reopening today, heads of hard coal railroads in New York are

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Turkish Bandits
Massacre Christians

By Special Cable
Mitylene, Sept. 11
Turkish bandits entered Smyrna on Saturday and massacred Christians.

BERLIN MAY STILL
REACH AN ACCORD
ON BELGIAN DEBT

Communiqués Say Negotiations Broken Off on Saturday, Are Not Finally Over

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Sept. 11—Today Germany's position is that of a debtor who has no money to pay and who has been unable to find surety. This does not mean that all avenues for finding surety have been closed to her. While the outlook for a settlement with Belgium is not so bright as it was a week ago, there are those here who still find some cause for optimism since further negotiations with Belgium are still possible.

Communiqué Issued
On Saturday night the Belgian delegation issued a communiqué in which they said they considered their mission here ended, but in which they admitted that conversations with the German Government which were broken off here on Saturday evening may be resumed.

A similar official communiqué was issued simultaneously by Germany. A high official of the Berlin Government said that Germany would make no proposals, but would await the decision of the Reparation Commission, to which the Belgian Government will report on these negotiations. It is difficult to conceive, however, that Wilhelmstrasse will follow such a policy. A high German banker told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that Herr Wirth is still endeavoring to find a guarantee which Belgium would accept. In view of the fact that both the British and German communiqués indicated clearly that there was a possibility of the resumption of negotiations, it would appear that the statement of this financier was correct.

The Wirth Government knows that France is prepared to modify her reparations policy under certain conditions, and one of these is that Germany should reach an understanding with Brussels. It stands to reason that the Chancellor will make every effort in his power to reach an accord with the Belgians.

Proposal Made
It is known that a proposal was made by Herr Stinnes, Herr Cuno and Herr Bucher, and that when this was rejected by the Belgians, Germany would be guaranteed by the Bank of Holland, by English private banks, and by Herr Habenstein and Herr Glasenapp, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Reichsbank. Herr Habenstein and Herr Glasenapp, however, making their signatures contingent on Belgium granting an extension of time in maturity for certain

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Georges Clemenceau to Take
Trip to America in November

Venerable French Statesman's Reappearance After Long Silence Not Altogether Received With Enthusiasm

By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 11—Enormous attention is attracted by the proposed visit of Georges Clemenceau, one-time Premier of France, to America. At present the venerable statesman is staying in his modest cottage at St. Vincent sur Jard, in Vendée. It is difficult to find this little, lost, humble dwelling by the sea and the welcome of M. Clemenceau to the visitor is uncertain. Nothing is more striking than the simplicity of the four rooms in the arid land inhabited by a man who can turn the eyes of the world upon himself by the slightest word. His vigor is surprising; his voice is sonorous and jovial.

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, he exclaimed: "You come post haste from Paris to talk about a tour in America. If I say nothing, what will you be like?" "It will cut a poor figure," was the reply.

The unbending Clemenceau declared that it was urgent that he should take to America and wanted to address himself personally to the people there in the early part of November. "The moment has come," he said. "It is time to tell the United States that they are mistaken, that we are neither militarist nor imperialist, that the French people merit the full confidence of the free citizens of America. Kipling is also mistaken. He is a great writer, cruelly struck by war. There is no need for dossiers to plead the French cause. I don't want a triumphal voyage. I want to make a useful trip."

M. Clemenceau says that he is ready to deliver four addresses, but protested against any idea of having a mission from anybody. He will accept no banquet and wishes to cut out receptions. What he will say he indicates as follows:

"I will recall an elementary truth that the end and object of war is

peace. I will say that if the Allies remained in peace what they were during the war the world would not be struggling in the midst of so many miseries and difficulties. As for the Treaty of Versailles, it is clear that it removed from Germany all pretext for a war of revenge. There is nothing imperialistic in it. But whatever I say will be said simply, because Americans love simplicity and straightforwardness, and I will speak to them kindly, because Americans are our great friends."

The reappearance of M. Clemenceau, after three years of silence, is not received with enthusiasm in certain quarters. A political purpose is attributed to him. His reputation was that of a breaker of cabinets. There are those who see in this emergency a massed attack on the Poincaré Government. Eight months ago André Tardieu, the chief colleague of M. Clemenceau, founded a newspaper which is highly critical of the ministry.

M. Poincaré is accused, like his predecessors, of having spoiled the treaty in applying it. The other day, Louis Klotz, another Clemenceau publicist, addressed M. Poincaré and demanded explanations about the promise to consider a reduction of the German debt. It is known that in these circles the belief is held that the time is almost ripe to launch an attack on M. Poincaré for not living up to the bold articles he wrote before he accepted power.

Is M. Clemenceau's visit to America part of a campaign which will show the injury done by the successors of the Tiger to French relations? Against this view that incidentally M. Clemenceau may have a political object is the contention of the Journal des Debats, which declares that "he is too old to have personal ambitions and cannot join in any intrigue." His mission then would be inspired by the highest patriotic motives and undertaken purely in the interest of international unity as he conceives it.



From photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Mustafa Kemal Pasha
Commander of the Nationalist Forces, Whose Triumph Over the Greek Armies in Asia Minor Has Brought to a Climax the Problem of the Near East

ARMED TURKS IN CARS PROVOKE
CHRISTIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Kemalist Sympathizers Fire Shots in Crowded Streets of City—Appeal Made on Behalf of Non-Moslems

By Special Cable
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11—The capture of General Tricoupis by the Kemalists has served as a signal for Turkish provocations against the Christians in Constantinople. Regrettable episodes, increasing daily, are noted in Pera, Galata, Kadi-Köi and especially Stamboul. Armed Turks in automobiles, beating noisy tambours, circulate in the crowded streets, fire pistol shots and audaciously provoke the Greeks. On Saturday in Balouk-pazar, a dispute between the Greeks and the Turks ended in a serious street fight. The Allies displayed unusual tolerance with the Turks' conduct. Two steamers, brimful of refugees from evacuated regions, arrived, but the Allies prohibited them from landing. The condition of wretched Christians in Asia Minor, including flourishing cities like Brusa and even Smyrna is precarious.

Authorities interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent stated that they expect the Turks' policy of extermination to be more vigorously prosecuted if the Kemalists remain unimpeded. Christians in Constantinople, greatly concerned about the future, have made a last appeal to Christendom to come to the aid of the non-Moslem

inhabitants. The denial to Greece of the right of search of vessels and thus to strike at the weak point of Turkey, viz. Constantinople, on the one hand, the aid of arms and munitions to Turkey by some Allies on the other, hastened, according to the prevailing opinion here, the Kemalists' offensive.

Steamers go daily to Panderma, Mudania and other Asia Minor ports to receive refugees.

LEAGUE MAY ACT
IN ANATOLIAN CRISIS

Delegates Hold Conferences to Aid Minorities—Conciliation Plan Is Proposed

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press)—The situation in Asia Minor, although it has not yet been officially called to the attention of the League of Nations, nevertheless is being much discussed by the leading delegates to the Assembly session here. The Earl of Balfour and Gabriel Hanotaux of France have had conferences with the representatives of the states directly interested, with a view to arriving at some plan for the protection of the minorities, racial and religious, among the Asia Minor population.

The subject seems likely to come up in some form here at an early date, but probably before the Council of the League, as it is not on the agenda of the Assembly, and it is difficult at this stage to place new matter there.

Arbitration was the principal subject up for discussion at today's assembly session, although the name applied to it in this instance was conciliation. A committee appointed to draw up a plan for treaties of conciliation presented its report to the constitutional committee, proposing that the

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GREEKS' COLLAPSE
COMPELS ENTENTE
TO RECAST POLICY

Serious Consequences Likely to Result in Near East From Triumph of the Turks

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 11—With the disappearance of the Greeks as a factor in Asiatic Turkey, the nations of Europe are faced with a situation requiring old values to be reconsidered and the hitherto settled international policy recast. Shouts of the Pan-Islamic triumph already resound from Constantinople to Calcutta. It is not only the British Empire in the east that is threatened. The position of the weak states of Mesopotamia, Palestine, Transjordan and the Hejaz was difficult enough when the Turks, who so long had ruled them automatically were disorganized and defeated. It may well become impossible now.

Britain in Dilemma
Great Britain is in the dilemma of having either to load her overburdened taxpayers with further charges or abandon the mandates she has undertaken and lose the prestige essential for a continuance of her eastern empire. France and Italy are in an almost equally difficult position. The French mandate in Syria is threatened as directly as are the British mandates in Mesopotamia and Palestine. Neither France nor Italy either can view with complacency any further consolidation of Turkish power, since anything of the kind must react upon their own vital interests among the Moslem peoples in Africa.

An endeavor is being made to show that Mustafa Kemal Pasha has suddenly become reformed and that his armies will now protect, instead of massacre, the Christian peoples who have fallen into his power. The headlong flight of these unfortunate creatures to the coast, which all correspondents agree is taking place, however, sufficiently exposes the nature of the causes of this kind for further allied inaction.

Appeal for Help
Sir Arthur Crossfield, vice-president of the Anglo-Hellenic League, and a close friend of Eleutherios Venizelos, writes to The Christian Science Monitor today:

"The mischief is done. Thanks to Christian guns, rifles, munitions, airplanes and tanks; thanks to the moral and material backing received from Christian countries, as barbarous a foe as ever threatened civilization is at this moment triumphant and the lives and liberties of hundreds of thousands of Christians in Asia and of those who fled from its hinterland are in jeopardy. What is most urgent at the moment is to see that food and water are provided for the panic-stricken refugees and that as far as possible every means of escape across the Aegean Sea are afforded those anxious to quit the country. Surely now, if ever, resolute measures should be taken by the Christian powers to resist the arrogant and extravagant demands with which the Kemalists are following up their successes."

Explanations on Every Side
Already there are searchings of heart in French and Italian circles over the consequences of the victory which they have done so much to insure—consequences that might so easily have been foreseen. Be that as it may, it is impossible to hope that France and Britain could sink all petty, pious, spirited motives and recognize their enormous responsibilities to the whole civilized world and unite in vigorously discharging them. The surest solution in the Near East at this moment gives them their supreme opportunity for this!

Diplomatists hasten from one chancellery to another. Excupulations and expostulations appear on every side. The whole world is sure that action cannot much longer be delayed.

France Aligned With Britain to Maintain Freedom of Dardanelles
PARIS, Sept. 11—France has definitely decided to stand firmly with Great Britain for the freedom of the Dardanelles and for some form of international control of Constantinople, it was declared in official circles here today. While frankly pleased over the Turkish victory and the withdrawal of the Greeks from Asia Minor, official quarters are now evidencing considerable anxiety over what they consider are indications that the Turkish Nationalists will be unreasonable in their demands.

In just what way France will support England in maintaining the freedom of the Straits is not revealed, but competent observers say any military action by the Turks toward the occupation of the Dardanelles will result in military and naval action by the Allies.

The statement of Turkish spokesmen in Paris and other places to the effect that the Nationalists will demand Constantinople and all of Thrace has received much unfavorable comment unofficially. All the allied powers, it is thought here, will be in accord in limiting the Turkish ambitions to Asia Minor, with a nominal foothold in Europe. This foothold, however, probably will be insisted upon by France, but may include only a relatively small territory around the city of Constantinople, so that the Nationalist desire to keep the Sultan in Europe can be realized.

Turkish Nationalists Hold Strategic Points in Smyrna
SMYRNA, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press)—Strong forces of Turkish nationalist infantry today were holding all strategic points in the city. The troops are under strict orders

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against indulgence in excesses, the foreign representatives and military headquarters have been informed by the Kemalist commander, Gen. Selah Eddin Bey.

Selah Eddin complained that the Greeks had committed wholesale devastation without military reasons, and said his men were showing that they could make war in a civilized manner.

The entry of the first cavalry regiment under Mursel Pasha was received with enthusiasm. This commander's first act was to take steps to prevent further firing of revolver shots and exploding of bombs by the enthusiastic Turkish residents of Smyrna.

Refugees to the number of 150,000 are here, having travelled for days afoot, and on donkeys and in carts. Only those provided with money have been able to leave, obtaining passage at extortionate rates to the Ionian and other Greek islands.

A serious food shortage is threatened, with the inhabitants facing starvation unless food is imported from Europe. The Greek Government has notified the relief organization that it will be unable to help augment the supplies.

The evacuation of the Greek Army was begun last Friday. When the sound of the firing outside became audible in the town the population became excited and carried all their possessions to the quays in the hope of getting transportation of some kind. The small craft in the harbor did a roaring business, carrying people to the small islands adjacent to the coast.

All this while the removal of the Greek Army was in progress. The Greek commander-in-chief moved his headquarters to the Island of Mitylene, whence he directed the evacuation of the 100,000 men. All the Greek naval forces left Smyrna Saturday morning.

Before the Turks arrived telegrams were exchanged between the allied consuls and Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The consuls' message said:

"The allied consuls in Smyrna, in order to preserve the town from destruction, propose to meet at the nearest post fully accredited Turkish delegates in order to discuss the pacific handing over of the town to the Turkish Army."

Mustapha Kemal's reply was: "We received your wireless communication, General. We are at Casaba, by way of Smyrna-Trochoudi-Casaba."

In order to prevent incidents fly white flags on your automobiles.

Little Entente to Oppose

Extension of the Conflict

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 11.—Signor Schanzer outlined the Italian attitude toward the Greco-Turkish conflict in Saturday's Cabinet meeting. He said he had not received an answer to his proposal for an immediate convocation of the Venice Conference. He had been informed by the Yugoslav Minister in Rome, speaking on behalf of the Little Entente, explained Signor Schanzer, that opposition would be raised to an extension of the conflict in Thrace or Macedonia. If this happens, the Little Entente reserves liberty of action against Turkey, as it does not desire Turkey to recover its former position in Europe.

Signor Schanzer received a special mission, and explained why he summoned urgently the Venice Conference. He emphasized the decision of the Allies not to allow the Kemalist troops to march into Constantinople or enter European territory.

Archieb Isaharian, one-time Minister of Commerce in the Armenian Republic, before leaving Rome stated that the Venice Conference, after settling the Greco-Turkish conflict, would discuss the Armenian problem. He admitted that after the Turks' military success it would be difficult to obtain concessions from Turkey, but he expressed the hope that the Entente powers would strenuously defend Armenia's cause.

Betrayal of Greek Plans Hastened Kemal's Advance

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—The Asia Minor situation is explained by the following: The Greek Government, deprived of allied diplomatic and financial support to carry out the mandate, while Mustafa Kemal Pasha was openly helped by France, had lately decided to withdraw the Greek forces on the boundaries almost of the Sèvres Treaty, with less than half the extent of front, and had already taken preliminary steps to do so. Their plans were betrayed and this hastened Kemal's unexpected attack. The Greek soldiers, disheartened at the uselessness of further bloodshed, retreated. Under the circumstances the Greek Government, to save the situation, decided upon the evacuation of Asia Minor and to transport the army and supplies to near-by islands.

Meanwhile the population, comprising all races, is fleeing all along the coast from Kiostra Panderna, trying to escape Kemal's fury. The refugee problem is colossal. Four hundred thousand are now helpless. Greece alone is unable to meet their needs. The Greek people and press are looking to America and England for protection and relief.

Turkish Territorial Claims Stated by Ahmed Riza Bey

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The regions in which Turkish claims predominate, together with Adrianople and Eastern Thrace to the line of the River Maritza, will represent the extent of

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the Turkish territorial claims, according to Ahmed Riza Bey, formerly president of the Ottoman Senate, who passed through here yesterday on urgent summons from Constantinople.

"Our decisive victory does not change our claims," he said. "We have definitely abandoned Mesopotamia and Arabia."

"The Venice Conference was a trap for Turkey laid by certain powers wishing to prolong the war until winter, and also wishing to prevent a common frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey, which henceforth is certain. Turkey will support Bulgaria's claim to an opening to the Aegean Sea by a neutral corridor."

Evacuation of Brusa by Greeks Is Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Department of State has received from the American High Commissioner, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, under date of Sept. 9, from Constantinople, the following message:

On Sept. 8, the American, English, French and Italian consuls telegraphed the Greek Minister of War, Theotokis, asking assurances that Smyrna would not be burned or pillaged. Theotokis replied that he could give no assurance. The Greek fleet left Smyrna Friday afternoon. Greek Administration in Smyrna ceased at 10 p. m. Friday night and the Allies took over the city.

The Allied consuls will meet Mustafa Kemal at Casaba today to arrange for the surrender of Smyrna. The Greek high commissioner Sterghiades was taken on board the Iron Duke.

The Greek general headquarters have been withdrawn to Chios, opposite the Island of Chios. The British are withdrawing the women and children.

Three United States destroyers are now at Smyrna. Captain Hepburn, my chief of staff, is in charge.

Reports from Mudania indicate the possibility of Brusa burning and Greek evacuation extremely likely.

Later another dispatch was received from Rear Admiral Bristol, dated Sept. 10, reading:

Latest reports from Smyrna. Turkish troops entered the city in good discipline. Mustafa Pasha published a proclamation sentencing to death any Turkish soldiers molesting non-combatants.

Situation still serious, however, and danger of disorder not past.

Mr. Triantafyllakos Leads

New Ministry in Athens

ATHENS, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The new Greek Cabinet headed by Mr. Triantafyllakos was sworn in last night, the Premier taking the traditional portfolio of war and navy. The ministry does not include a single member of the Venizelos party.

Mr. Triantafyllakos announced that his policy would be strictly to maintain order and to defend the national interests at the peace conference with the Turks.

Brusa Destroyed by Greeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from Smyrna today declares Brusa was set on fire by the Greeks and the ancient Turkish capital destroyed by the flames.

The Greeks during their retreat devastated the country. Brusa, Soglia (Sokla, southwest of Aidin) and Scalanova (on the coast south of Smyrna) were set on fire. The first two were completely destroyed, the last only partially, being saved by the intervention of sailors from Italian torpedo boats, who rescued numerous Mussulman notabilities who had been locked up by the Greeks in burning houses.

CENTRAL LEAGUE PLAY-OFF

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 10.—The Central League season ended today with Ludington champion of last year, winning the second half of the pennant race. The Mariners now meet Grand Rapids, winners in the first half, in a play-off to decide the championship. A five-game series is scheduled, beginning Wednesday, and the winner will meet the Mint League champions.

TURKISH VICTORY IS DEFEAT FOR CHRISTENDOM, SAYS PASTOR

New York Clergyman, Recently Returned From Constantinople, Pleads for Greek Rule in Ionia

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—"The Greek debacle in Anatolia may have its political factors, especially in its origin, in Greek overconfidence and in the reputed Greek desire to make a coup de main at Constantinople which might count to its favor at the forthcoming Venice conference. But, broadly speaking, it is a defeat for all Christendom, all the more disheartening in that two of the great Christian powers, France and Italy, provided some of the indispensable aid which brought it about."

Such is the view, according to the Rev. George Stuart, D. D., associate pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, who has just returned from Constantinople, of the overwhelming proportion of foreigners in the Near East. He said in part:

The inclination to criticize the Greeks is altogether swamped in an unfeigned dread of the prospect of a return of Turkish sovereignty to Ionia. Personally, I do not think, severe though the Greek defeat may be, that the Ionian State will be altogether discarded by the powers. They sent Greece in there, and the people of the region, under Greek protection, have done a tremendous administrative and philanthropic agencies, especially the educational institutions largely under American control, would immensely prefer the Greeks to retain control over some portion of the Ionian State, at any rate.

The mystery of the whole situation to me is what impelled King Constantine to transfer 50,000 of the flower of his army in Anatolia to Constantinople. I was there when they marched in and took up positions some 25 miles away from the city and I saw some of their troops take their positions in the line with a good deal

BRITISH AIR DERBY WILL BE REPEATED

Five Out of First Six to Finish 810-Mile Circuit Round Island Are De Haviland Machines

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The great air race round Britain for the King's Cup, which ended in an exciting way for F. L. Barnard by a narrow margin, F. P. Raynham being only two minutes behind, and A. J. Cobham following closely, concluded with Mr. Courtney, the scratch man, who reached Glasgow fourth, retiring, owing to a broken strut. He got no further than Manchester. M. M. Piercy was fourth at the finish.

The winner's time averaged about 130 miles an hour for the whole circuit of 810 miles, though during the Manchester-Bristol section he averaged over 140 miles an hour. His machine, DH 4 A, is not new having been built in 1919, and has done many long flights for the Instone Air Line, the head of which, Sir Samuel Instone, is the owner.

Most machines taking part in the race were likewise old, and five out of the first six were De Haviland's, the only exception being Mr. Raynham's yellow Martinsyde, also an old machine. Mr. Cobham's DH 3-B, which arrived third, was built in 1917 of the war, having been built in 1917. Since then it has flown all over Europe and is still obviously as good as ever, though it is the oldest "bus" in competition.

The most remarkable feature of the race was the tremendous public interest shown. Although the competitors reached Manchester before 11 Saturday morning, 15,000 people were there to see them arrive. Their enthusiasm was rewarded by seeing the first two arrivals—Mr. Raynham and Mr. Cobham—make a dead heat.

Bristol provided a crowd of between 20,000 to 25,000 who spent the intervals between cheering the competitors' arrival and departure by watching the wonderful trick flying by Larry Carter, winner of last year's aerial derby round London.

Strangely enough, Croydon, where the race ended, had the smallest crowd—only a few thousand. This, however, is probably due to the fact that other aerodromes were more accessible although another attraction in the shape of football may have had something to do with it.

At the end of the race the cup was presented to the winner, and it was further announced that King George had offered to give a similar prize each year if the aviation became an annual event. His offer was gratefully accepted.

American Air Service Studies European Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Officials of the American Army Air Service are studying the reports that have just been received indicating the progress made in civil aviation in Great Britain during the last six months. "For the first time in the history of aviation there have been no fatalities in a period of that duration."

While a decrease in the number of continental flights is shown, there was an increase in the number of passengers carried. The report shows a marked increase in efficiency of the British and continental air services during the winter months as compared with former years.

The United States Navy has been actively interested in new aircraft inventions and at the aviation races to be held in Detroit in the early part of October will enter several of the Navy's latest fighters, in which a lesson from birds in flight has been taken for the acceleration of speed. In these planes,

as soon as they are in the air, the entire landing gear is retracted into the fuselage so that only the wings and the fuselage will present resistance to the wind, just as birds draw up their feet while flying through the air.

The radiator is also done away with, the wing being covered with a thin sheet of copper under which the water for cooling the engine circulates, so that the wings really act as a radiator. Another innovation is the substitution of an unbraced monoplane for the braced biplane.

STATE OF FINANCE SERIOUS IN IRELAND

Firm Steps Demanded in Near Future—Country Is Spending Much More Than It Earns

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The assembling of Dail Eirann in Dublin redirects attention to Ireland and as usual it proves difficult to see clearly through the clouds of rumor, propaganda and counter-propaganda. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, however, has received an estimate of the situation by a well-known soldier, while some of the estimates as to the soldier has been intimately concerned with both the Irish military and civil administration in the recent past.

He said South Ireland is not so infested in the Dail meeting as might be expected. The people begin to regard the treaty as a fait accompli and will not create any public meeting which gives its opponents an opportunity for advertisement. There is an inclination to regard the irregulars' antics as inevitable in Ireland, and the people believe that if the Cabinet would carry on and leave the irregulars to their own devices politically, while chasing them militarily, the country would settle down in a condition as approximately peaceful as is compatible with Irish character.

Some surprise has been expressed, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor said, that the irregulars have not attempted some coup to signalize the Dail assembling and this is taken here to indicate that their leaders hope to use their supporters' influence to secure some representation in the Government.

Both the Government and the irregulars are playing a very serious game. The irregulars are inclined to await events before exasperating the people, the Government therefore must move cautiously, especially now that they have lost the impetus and prestige of Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith.

It is certain, however, that the state of Irish finance and trade will require some firm step to be taken in the near future. The country is spending far more than it earns and this condition is likely to continue indefinitely. The larger trading firms, especially, which are capitalized with British money, show an inclination to close down until things are more settled rather than risk severe losses by depreciation, for which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure compensation. The Government finds it impossible to collect more than a small percentage of taxes and the absence of any efficient police service produces an enormous number of small unreported robberies, which steadily sap the country's wealth.

An interesting recent development in Ulster, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said, has been the unpopularity of proportional representation. The Northern Parliament at its last session passed a bill abolishing this system for certain municipal elections, but the Lord Lieutenant refused royal assent. This has considerably disturbed the Unionists.

Eamon de Valera Favors Revision of Anglo-Irish Treaty

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Manchester Evening News today publishes an interview by its Dublin correspondent with Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, who discussed the military and political situation of Ireland freely.

The correspondent quotes Mr. de Valera as saying he is still opposed to the treaty with Great Britain in its present form, but as suggesting that some revision can be obtained if men of good will set themselves to the task. Without such a revision, he declared, there would be violent political agitation and turmoil in one form or another in Ireland for many years, while for England it would mean a continuance of the impossible relations which had resulted in the war of the last few years.

Mr. de Valera insisted that the Ulster question was an Irish domestic question and that it must be settled in Ireland by the representatives of the peoples concerned. The treaty, he said, submitted to the south, the coercion of a large part of the north of Ireland, he insisted.

"No one has gained by the war, and all have lost by it," was the Republican leader's summing up of the whole position in Ireland.

LEAGUE MAY ACT IN ANATOLIAN CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the League enter into agreement for conciliation or arbitration of disputes following a general plan.

Members willing to enter into such agreement would, under this plan, notify the other members of the League through the secretariat, which would arrange for a meeting of the representatives of the interested powers. A conciliation commission is proposed for each group of two states, composed of one member from the nationals of each state and a third member from the nationals of a third state, these three to choose a chairman from yet another state.

Bolivian Delegates Withdraw

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—It is asserted officially that Bolivia instructed its delegates in

Geneva not to attend the sessions of the assembly of the League of Nations, reserving the right to renew at the proper time the request that the League of Nations invite Chile to revise the treaty of 1904, says a dispatch to La Prensa from La Paz, capital of Bolivia. The dispatch adds that the instructions already have been carried out.

Peru's Absence Attributed to Chilean Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Peru's refusal to send delegates to the present meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has been attributed in some quarters to the election of Dr. Augustin Edwards of Chile as President of the Assembly.

Persons in close touch with Peruvian affairs here, however, believe it indicates a tendency on the part of Peru to follow the United States in international affairs. It is also pointed out that it would be poor tactics for Peru to give any such grounds for offense when the Tacna-Arica treaty negotiated here last July has yet to receive the final approval of the two Governments concerned. Ratification, according to the terms of the treaty, is to take place on or before October 20.

The vote of confidence recently given by the Peruvian Congress to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is regarded as a virtual assurance of ratification. There is a disposition to regard the delegates as having gone too far in making concessions, but it is not thought that the opposition will defeat ratification.

BERLIN MAY STILL REACH AN ACCORD WITH BELGIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

of these German Treasury bonds which would amount in all to 170,000,000 gold marks, the bonds to be divided into three classes.

It was said officially that the Belgians were willing to accept these guarantees, but were not willing to grant an extension of time beyond the date set by the Reparations Commission for the maturity of bonds. It was this demand for time extension by Germany that caused the negotiations to be brought to a better result. It is certain, however, that the Belgians are playing a very serious game. The irregulars are inclined to await events before exasperating the people, the Government therefore must move cautiously, especially now that they have lost the impetus and prestige of Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith.

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TAX AMENDMENT SOUGHT IN SOUTH

Tennesseans Make Fight for Constitutional Change

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Plans are being made for formation of an organization to fight for the adoption of an amendment to the Tennessee Constitution allowing property to be classified for taxation.

At the November election the matter will be offered to the voters. The machinery of constitutional amendment in Tennessee is very difficult to operate. In the first place, the Legislature must pass the amendment at one session by a majority of all members, and at the next session by a two-thirds majority of all members. Then it is submitted to the people, and for approval must receive a majority equal to a majority of votes cast for representatives in the state Legislature. Then, and then only, does the amendment become law.

So arduous and almost impossible is this last provision that the 1870 constitution never has been amended, though attempted seven or eight times.

The 1870 constitution was purposely framed to prevent amendment, as the members of the constitutional convention of Nashville feared that the newly enfranchised colored voters would fear things up if amendment were at all easy to obtain.

This fall the tax classification amendment is to be voted on. Tax reform leaders in Chattanooga have undertaken to form a state-wide publicity and propaganda committee, to seek to bring out enough votes to validate the amendment.

PROVINCETOWN FILMERS' FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip to CAPE COD on large wireless equipped, log steamship

DOROTHY BRADFORD

Round-Trip Trip \$2.00; One Way \$1.75. Leaves Wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston, DAILY 9:30 A. M. Sundays and Holidays 10 A. M. No trip September 18. Last trip Sept. 19.

Daylight Saving Time. Refreshments. Tel. Congress 4255. Orchestra.

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against indulgence in excesses, the foreign representatives and military headquarters have been informed by the Kemalist commander, Gen. Selah Eddin Bey.

Selah Eddin complained that the Greeks had committed wholesale devastation without military reasons, and said his men were showing that they could make war in a civilized manner.

The entry of the first cavalry regiment under Mursel Pasha was received with enthusiasm. This commander's first act was to take steps to prevent further firing of revolver shots and exploding of bombs by the enthusiastic Turkish residents of Smyrna.

Refugees to the number of 150,000 are here, having traveled in for days afoot, and on donkeys and in carts. Only those provided with money have been able to leave, obtaining passage at extortionate rates to the Ionian and other Greek islands.

A serious food shortage is threatened, with the inhabitants facing starvation unless food is imported from Europe. The Greek Government has notified the relief organization that it will be unable to help augment the supplies.

The evacuation of the Greek Army was begun last Friday. When the sound of the firing outside became audible in the town the population became excited, and carried all their possessions to the quays in the hope of getting transportation of some kind. The small craft in the harbor did a roaring business, carrying people to the small islands adjacent to the coast.

All this while the removal of the Greek Army was in progress. The Greek commander-in-chief moved his headquarters to the island of Mitylene, whence he directed the evacuation of the 100,000 men. All the Greek naval forces left Smyrna Saturday morning.

Before the Turks arrived telegrams were exchanged between the allied consuls and Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The consuls' message said:

The allied consuls in Smyrna, in order to preserve the town from destruction, propose to meet at the nearest post fully accredited Turkish delegates in order to discuss the pacific handing over of the town to the Turkish Army.

Mustafa Kemal's reply was: We received your wireless communication. Send your delegates to us, by way of Smyrna-Trochoudli-Casaba.

In order to prevent incidents fly white flags on your automobiles.

Little Entente to Oppose

Extension of the Conflict

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 11.—Signor Schanzer outlined the Italian attitude toward the Greco-Turkish conflict in Saturday's Cabinet meeting. He said he had not received an answer to his proposal for an immediate convocation of the Venice Conference. He had been informed by the Yugoslav Minister in Rome, speaking on behalf of the Little Entente, explained Signor Schanzer, that opposition would be raised to an extension of the conflict in Thrace or Macedonia. If this happens, the Little Entente reserves liberty of action against Turkey, as it does not desire Turkey to recover its former position in Europe.

Signor Schanzer received Pethi Bey, who is in Rome on a special mission, and explained why he summoned urgently the Venice Conference. He emphasized the decision of the Allies not to allow the Kemalist troops to march into Constantinople or enter European territory.

Archak Isaharian, one-time Minister of Commerce in the Armenian Republic, before leaving Rome stated that the Venice Conference, after settling the Greco-Turkish conflict, would discuss the Armenian problem. He admitted that after the Turks' military success it would be difficult to obtain concessions from Turkey, but he expressed the hope that the Entente powers would strenuously defend Armenia's cause.

Betrayal of Greek Plans

Hastened Kemal's Advance

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—The Asia Minor situation is explained here as follows: The Greek Government, deprived of allied diplomatic and financial support to carry out the mandate, while Mustafa Kemal Pasha was openly helped by France, had lately decided to withdraw the Greek forces on the boundaries almost of the Sevres Treaty, with less than half the extent of front, and had already taken preliminary steps to do so. Their plans were betrayed and this hastened Kemal's unexpected attack. The Greek soldiers, disheartened at the uselessness of further bloodshed, retreated. Under the circumstances the Greek Government, to save the situation, decided upon the evacuation of Asia Minor and to transport the army and supplies to near-by islands.

Meanwhile the population, comprising all races, is fleeing all along the coast from Kiostra Pandemra, trying to escape Kemal's fury. The refugee problem is colossal. Four hundred thousand are now helpless. Greece alone is unable to meet their needs. The Greek people and press are looking to America and England for protection and relief.

Turkish Territorial Claims

Stated by Ahmed Riza Bey

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The regions in which Turkish elements predominate, together with Adrianople and Eastern Thrace to the line of the River Maritza, will represent the extent of

the Turkish territorial claims, according to Ahmed Riza Bey, formerly president of the Ottoman Senate, who passed through here yesterday on urgent summons from Constantinople.

"Our decisive victory does not change our claims," he said. "We have definitely abandoned Mesopotamia and Arabia."

"The Venice Conference was a trap for Turkey laid by certain powers wishing to prolong the war until winter, and also wishing to prevent a common frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey, which henceforth is certain. Turkey will support Bulgaria's claim to an opening to the Aegean Sea by a neutral corridor."

Evacuation of Brusa

by Greeks Is Expected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Department of State has received from the American High Commissioner, Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, under date of Sept. 9, from Constantinople, the following message:

On Sept. 6, the American, English, French and Italian consuls telegraphed the Greek Minister of War, Theotokis, asking assurances that Smyrna would not be burned or pillaged. Theotokis replied that he could give no assurance. The Greek fleet left Smyrna Friday afternoon. Greek Administration in Smyrna ceased at 10 p. m. Friday night and the Allies took over the city.

The Allied consuls will meet Mustafa Kemal at Casaba today to arrange for the surrender of Smyrna. The Greek high commissioner Stergiades was taken on board the Iron Duke.

The Greek general headquarters have been withdrawn to Chios, opposite the Island of Chios. The British are withdrawing the women and children. Three United States destroyers are now at Smyrna. Captain Hepburn, chief of staff, is in charge.

Reports from Mudania indicate the possibility of Brusa burning and Greek evacuation extremely likely.

Later another dispatch was received from Rear Admiral Bristol, dated Sept. 10, reading:

Latest reports from Smyrna, Turkish troops entered the city in good discipline. Mustafa Pasha published a proclamation sentencing to death any Turkish soldiers molesting non-combatants.

Situation still serious, however, and danger of disorder not past.

Mr. Triantafyllakos Leads

New Ministry in Athens

ATHENS, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The new Greek Cabinet headed by Mr. Triantafyllakos was sworn in last night, the Premier taking the additional portfolio of war and navy. The ministry does not include a member of the Venizelos party.

Mr. Triantafyllakos announced that his policy would be strictly to maintain order and to defend the national interests at the peace conference with the Turks.

Brusa Destroyed by Greeks

ROME, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Giornale d'Italia from Smyrna today declares Brusa was set on fire by the Greeks and the ancient Turkish capital destroyed by the flames.

The Greeks during their retreat devastated the country. Brusa, Soglia (Sokla, southwest of Aidin) and Scanlanova (on the coast south of Smyrna) were set on fire. The first two were completely destroyed, the last only partially, being saved by the intervention of sailors from Italian torpedo boats, who rescued numerous Muslim notabilities who had been locked up by the Greeks in burning houses.

CENTRAL LEAGUE PLAY-OFF

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 10.—The Central League season ended today with Michigan, champion, winning the pennant race. The Mariners won first, Grand Rapids, winners in the first half, in a play-off to decide the championship. A tie game series was decided beginning Wednesday, and the winner will meet the Mint League champions.

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New York Clergyman, Recently Returned From Constantinople, Pleads for Greek Rule in Ionia

By GARDNER L. HARDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The Greek debacle in Anatolia may have its political factors, especially in its origin, in Greek overconfidence and in the reputed Greek desire to make a coup de main at Constantinople which might count to its favor at the forthcoming Venice conference. But, broadly speaking, it is a defeat for all Christendom, all the more disheartening in that two of the great Christian powers, France and Italy, provided some of the indispensable aid which brought it about.

Such is the view, according to the Rev. George Stinson Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, who has just returned from Constantinople, of the overwhelming proportion of foreigners in the Near East. He said in part:

The inclination to criticize the Greeks is altogether swamped in an unfeigned general dread of the prospect of a return of Turkish sovereignty in Ionia. Personally, I do not think, severe though the Greek defeat may be, that the Ionian State will be altogether discarded by the powers. They sent Greece in there, and the people of the region, under Greek protection, have done a tremendous administrative job creditably. Foreign commercial and philanthropic agencies, especially the educational institutions, largely under American control, would immensely prefer the Greeks to retain control over some portion of the Ionian State, at any rate.

The mystery of the whole situation to me is what impelled King Constantine to transfer 50,000 of the flower of his army in Anatolia to Constantinople. I was there when they marched in and took up positions some 25 miles away from the city and I saw some of their troops take their positions in the line with a good deal

BRITISH AIR DERBY WILL BE REPEATED

Five Out of First Six to Finish 810-Mile Circuit Round Island Are De Havilland Machines

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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The winner's time averaged about 130 miles an hour for the whole circuit of 810 miles, though during the Manchester-Bristol section he averaged over 140 miles an hour. His machine, DH 4 A, is not new having been built in 1919, and has done many long flights for the Instone Air Line, the head of which, Sir Samuel Instone, is the owner.

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American Air Service

Studies European Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Officials of the American Air Service are studying the reports that have just been received indicating the progress made in civil aviation in Great Britain during the last six months. For the first time in the history of aviation there have been no fatalities in a period of that duration.

While a decrease in the number of continental flights is shown, there was an increase in the number of passengers carried. The report shows a marked increase in efficiency of the British and continental air services during the winter months as compared with former years.

The United States Navy has been actively interested in new aircraft inventions and at the aviation races to be held in Detroit in the early part of October will enter several of the Navy Booth racers, in which a lesson from birds in flight has been taken for the acceleration of speed. In these planes,

as soon as they are in the air, the entire landing gear is retracted into the fuselage so that only the wings and fuelage will present resistance to the wind, just as birds draw up their feet while flying through the air.

The radiator is also done away with, the wing being covered with a thin sheet of copper under which the water for cooling the engine circulates, so that the wings really act as a radiator. Another innovation is the substitution of an unbraced monoplane for the braced biplane.

STATE OF FINANCE SERIOUS IN IRELAND

Firm Steps Demanded in Near Future—Country Is Spending Much More Than It Earns

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The assembling of Dail Eirann in Dublin redirects attention to Ireland and as usual it proves difficult to see clearly through the clouds of rumor, propaganda and counter-propaganda. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, however, has received an estimate of the situation by a well-known soldier, who is especially interesting as this soldier has been intimately concerned with both the Irish military and civil administration in the recent past.

He said South Ireland is not so interested in the Dail meeting as might be expected. The people begin to regard the treaty as a fait accompli and rather depreciate any public meeting which gives its opponents an opportunity for advertisement. There is an inclination to regard the irregulars' antics as inevitable in Ireland, and the people believe that if the Cabinet would carry on and leave the irregulars to their own devices politically, while chasing them militarily, the country would set down to a condition as approximately peaceful as is compatible with Irish character.

Some surprise has been expressed, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor said, that the irregulars have not attempted some coup to signalize the Dail assembling and this is taken to indicate that their leaders hope to use their political influence to secure some representation in the Government.

Both the Government and the irregulars are playing a very serious game. The irregulars are inclined to await events before exasperating the people. The Government therefore must move cautiously, especially now that they have lost the impetus and prestige of Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith.

It is certain, however, that the state of Irish finance and trade will require some firm step to be taken in the near future. The country is spending far more than it earns and this condition seems likely to continue indefinitely.

In the south and west especially, the larger percentage of losses and gains are capitalized with British money, show an inclination to close down until things are more settled rather than risk severe losses by depreciations, for which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure compensation. The Government finds it impossible to collect more than a small percentage of taxes and the absence of any efficient police service produces an enormous number of small unreported robberies, which steadily sap the country's wealth.

An interesting recent development in Ulster, The Christian Science Monitor's informant said, has been representation. The Northern Parliament at its last session passed a bill abolishing this system for certain municipal elections, but the Lord Lieutenant refused royal assent. This has considerably disturbed the Unionists.

Eamon de Valera Favors

Revision of Anglo-Irish Treaty

MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Manchester Evening News today publishes an interview by its Dublin correspondent with Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, who discussed the military and political situation of Ireland freely.

The correspondent quotes Mr. de Valera as saying he is still opposed to the treaty with Great Britain in its present form, but is suggesting that some revision can be obtained if men of good will set themselves to the task.

Without such a revision, he declared, there would be violent political agitation and turmoil in one form or another in Ireland for many years, while for England the result would be a continuing of the impossible relations which had resulted in the war of the last few years.

Mr. de Valera insisted that the Ulster question was an Irish domestic question and that it must be settled in Ireland by the representatives of the peoples concerned. The treaty meant the coercion of the south and the coercion of a large part of the north of Ireland, he insisted.

"No one has gained by the war, and all have lost by it," was the Republican leader's summing up of the whole position in Ireland.

LEAGUE MAY ACT IN ANATOLIAN CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

members of the League enter into agreement for conciliation or arbitration at length following a general plan.

Members willing to enter into such agreement would, under this plan, notify the other members of the League through the secretariat, which would arrange for a meeting of the representatives of the interested powers. A conciliation commission is proposed for each group of two states, composed of one member from the nationals of each state and a third member from the nationals of a third state, these three to choose a chairman from yet another state.

Bolivian Delegates Withdraw

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—It is asserted officially that Bolivia instructed its delegates in

Geneva not to attend the sessions of the assembly of the League of Nations, reserving the right to renew at the proper time the request that the League of Nations invite Chile to revise the treaty of 1904, says a dispatch to La Prensa from La Paz, capital of Bolivia. The dispatch adds that the instructions already have been carried out.

Peru's Absence Attributed

to Chilean Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Peru's refusal to send delegates to the present meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva has been attributed to some quarters to the election of Dr. Augustin Edwards of Chile as President of the Assembly.

Persons in close touch with Peruvian affairs here, however, believe it indicates a tendency on the part of Peru to follow the United States in international affairs. It is also pointed out that it would be poor tactics for Peru to give any such grounds for offense when the Tacna-Arica treaty negotiated here last July has yet to receive the final approval of the two Governments concerned. Ratification, according to the terms of the treaty, is to take place on or before October 20.

The vote of confidence recently given by the Peruvian Congress to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is regarded as a virtual assurance of ratification. In Chile there is a disposition to regard the delegates as having gone too far in making concessions, but it is not thought that the opposition will defeat ratification.

BERLIN MAY STILL REACH AN ACCORD WITH BELGIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

of these German Treasury bonds which would amount in all to 170,000,000 gold marks, the bonds to be divided into three classes.

It was said officially that the Belgians were willing to accept these guarantees, but were not willing to grant an extension of time beyond the date set by the Reparations Commission for the maturity of bonds. It was this demand for time extension by Germany that caused the negotiations here to bring no better results. It is certain that the German treasurer has no intention of which to pay Belgium, and that under the present conditions here there is little likelihood that the German Government will have it six months hence. It is also certain that the German masses have not got it.

It is to be had, the money must come from industry and commerce, and German industry and commerce today are running true to form, ready to give up a single mark unless it seems that by giving it up a profit will accrue to it. The future of the negotiations which are known to be going on now between the Wirth Government and the representatives of German industry and commerce will depend on these representatives changing their thought.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed authoritatively that France will be impelled to move against the Ruhr if the Belgian-German negotiations fail. The informant declared that France would strive to get England to act with her, but if she found it necessary she would act independently.

An agreement with the Germans on Saturday is bound to result in strengthening the hands of Raymond Poincaré, who only by American and English pressure was induced to concede concessions to Germany.

He said that M. Poincaré would now be in a position to say, "I told you so," and to use this incident as another justification for his stand that only by strong pressure can Germany be made to live up to her treaty obligations.

TAX AMENDMENT SOUGHT IN SOUTH

Tennesseeans Make Fight for Constitutional Change

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Plans are being made for formation of an organization to fight for the adoption of an amendment to the Tennessee Constitution allowing property to be classified for taxation.

At the November election the matter will be offered to the voters. The machinery of constitutional amendment in Tennessee is very difficult to operate. In the first place, the Legislature must pass the amendment at one session by a majority of all members, and at the next session by a two-thirds majority of all members.

Then it is submitted to the people, and for approval must receive a majority equal to a majority of votes cast for representatives in the state Legislature. Then, and then only, does the amendment become law.

So arduous and almost impossible is this last provision that the 1870 constitution never has been amended, though attempted seven or eight times.

The 1870 constitution was purposely framed to prevent amendment, as the members of the constitutional convention of Nashville feared that the newly enfranchised colored voters would tear things up if amendment were at all easy to obtain.

This fall the tax classification amendment is to be voted on. Tax reform leaders in Chattanooga have undertaken to form a state-wide publicity and propaganda committee, to seek to bring out enough votes to validate the amendment.

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TOKYO PAPERS APPROVE JAPAN'S SIBERIAN WITHDRAWAL

Evacuation of Territory Is Now Well Under Way and May Be Concluded by October 26

By GARDNER L. HARDING

The present month will see the most important stages of Japan's evacuation of Siberia, and a sensible relief in the congestion of political issues in the Far East is already beginning to appear. It is not an easy operation, either in a military or a diplomatic sense, to withdraw 20,000 men from a territory they have occupied with such ambitious hopes for some time over four years. But the Japanese Government means business, and already the Eighth Division, which has been concentrated round Vladivostok during the summer, has begun the homeward movement. The Government's determination to get all its forces out of the country before Oct. 26 is unquestionable.

Called "Serious Blunder"

"It (the Siberian expedition)," says the Tokyo Jiji, "was the most serious blunder that the Japanese Government has ever perpetrated."

"Japan has indeed paid very dearly," says the Yomiuri, "for the evils of dual diplomacy and for the specious theory of 'saving face.'" The steady progress of evacuation in such great faith that no foreigner doubts it is received with genuine and universal approval by the Nation," says the Asahi, "which has been subjected to great hardships and heavy losses by its undue postponement."

That this opinion is characteristic of one who knows the present state of Japan can doubt. Although there is some question of leaving one regiment in Vladivostok to "protect" the Japanese residents there, it is doubtful if even this concession to Japan's former opinions will stand, and the evacuation, as in Shantung, will not be merely formal but complete. Besides the Eighth Division, there is now only one other complete unit of Japanese troops in Russia, the Ninth Division.

Other Issues Contested

It is not possible to record a parallel advance toward settlement of some of the other issues which Japan now is morally bound to arrange in Siberia. The evacuation, for instance, will have no effect on the present Japanese occupation of the northern half of Saghalin, which, with the opposite mainland around Nikolayevsk, has been run under military authority ever since the famous Nikolayevsk massacre of June, 1920. A particularly unfortunate type of Japanese misadventure has treated the Russian settlers and inhabitants here as foreigners, has ruined their trade, and set up competition.

Efforts to Compromise

It is well to understand, thus far apart the claims of the two parties are, for it still remains to be said that both governments are making their best efforts to reach a settlement. The mission of M. Joffe, the new Soviet Minister to Peking, who also is accredited to China, lately arrived in the Far East, Japan has lost no time in sending Mr. Kawakami, her Minister to Poland, to Moscow. It is more than likely that a tripartite conference, therefore, will rub out the cruder lines of the Siberian controversy, for the Russians, of whatever party they are, have as good a case that they require is a decent reasonableness. In the present disposition of Japan, to make good their claims.

When the Japanese newspapers print such facts, as the Kokumin do the other day, as that while the brilliant siege of Kiao-chau cost the Nation 77,000,000 yen, the comparatively unimportant Japanese misadventure in Siberia has cost it over 500,000,000 yen, it means no glory and no casualties. A measure of how tired many Japanese are of the very name of Siberia may well be understood.

CHITA CONFERENCE REACHES CRISIS

Decision Whether to Continue Parley Now Rests With Japan

By Special Cable

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria, Sept. 11.—At yesterday's conference between delegates of the Chita Republic, the Moscow Soviet, and Japan, the Russians held to their former position that the discussions on the proposed agreement must not be limited to a fixed basis, according to the draft in the preliminary correspondence. They say that in Far Eastern questions the Russian and the Chita delegates must be considered as acting as one. The Japanese will give their answer today.

The Russians have outlined the extent of the ground they will wish to cover in the general agreement, claiming the problems considered at Genoa. They insist on the impossibility of separating the interests of Russians by the Baikal boundary.

It can be stated definitely that should the question of the Nikolaevsk indemnity come up for consideration, Russia would demand that Japan pay for her intervention. Nippon must now yield, otherwise the conference is finished.

BISHOP BRENT SAYS DRY LAW WILL STAY

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—If prohibition were put to a national vote in the United States today the present prohibition law would be upheld by the American people, in the opinion of the Rev. Charles Henry Brent, Bishop of western New York. Toward the close of the last century, he recalled, he and associates had opened a rescue mission in Boston and it had grown to a considerable size. Several years ago, however, the institution had been closed because its usefulness had passed with the coming of prohibition. People who themselves violated the law to secure liquor would uphold it for the sake of their children, he said.

Bishop Brent said he looked forward with confidence to a union of the Protestant, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches, a union which, however, would come slowly. A community of understanding which would have been considered impossible 25 years ago, existed among the churches of the world today, he affirmed.

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Raising the Wind

Somewhere, out upon the seas of time, there is a fleet of phantom ships laden with treasure. Among these mythical ships is one for each of us. Though we have never seen it, we ever look forward to the day when "our ship" comes in. A good, soul-satisfying faith this—even though sometimes it may seem that one's ship is hopelessly delayed.

There's nothing to prevent your raising a financial breeze to help the good ship home. Usually a little money in the bank is all you need. We think this bank is the best place to put your money in. Stop in some day and see if you don't think so too.

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MARYLAND PRIMARY'S WETNESS COUNTERACTED BY INFLUENCE OF BUSINESS MEN'S OPINIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the answers indicates that there is no division of sentiment along sectional lines.

One point noted here is that few Baltimore citizens of prominence are among the signers. This is somewhat in line with the assertion rarely denied that Baltimore is one of the

Citizens' Alliance Presents Arguments for Massachusetts Enforcement Code

Arguments showing why Massachusetts voters should vote "Yes" on Nov. 1 on the referendum for a state enforcement code backing up the Volstead Act have been filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee, leaders in the fight for state enforcement of prohibition in Massachusetts.

In accordance with a provision of the Massachusetts Referendum Laws, leaders in a referendum campaign are allowed to file arguments favoring their proposal, which are presented to the voters. The Citizens' Alliance arguments follow:

Long Records of Effort

For three-quarters of a century, the voters of the United States have been debating, enacting and enforcing laws to regulate, control and suppress the recognized, age-long evils of the liquor traffic.

Many decades of experiment with regulation and control led to the adoption, city by city, county by county, and State by State, of the more successful method of prohibition. Twenty-eight individual States and hundreds of cities and towns in other States, having approximately nine-tenths of the area and two-thirds of the population of the United States, had outlawed the liquor traffic before the Eighteenth Amendment was submitted for ratification.

The fight for national constitutional prohibition began in 1913, and was carried on continuously until December, 1917, Congress, by more than the required constitutional two-thirds majority of its members, submitted to the State Legislatures for action the Eighteenth Amendment to prohibit the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors as beverages.

Although seven years were allowed within which to adopt this amendment, so strong had public sentiment become that within 15 months, 45 States—nine more than necessary—had ratified. New Jersey became the forty-sixth ratifying State. The total vote for ratification were 5076, against only 1173—nearly five to one.

By the time the amendment became operative, Jan. 16, 1920, four additional States had adopted state-wide prohibition. By the amendment, power was conferred upon both Congress and the States to enforce it. Congress and 45 States have performed their constitutional duties by enacting the necessary legislation.

Law Passed in Massachusetts

In May, 1922, the Massachusetts Legislature accepted the Governor's recommendation and enacted a good law, thus fulfilling its duty. That law has been suspended by the filing of a

Alcoholic Insanity Shows Decrease in New Jersey Despite Bootleggers

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8 (Special).—Soon after the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment a remarkable decrease in cases of insanity due to alcoholism was reported at New Jersey institutions. Prior to prohibition the statistics in the two New Jersey institutions for the insane at Trenton and at Morris Plains, showed that 20 per cent of all insanity cases in these institutions was due to alcoholism. This percentage was even greater in some of the county institutions.

Six months after prohibition became operative the percentage of alcoholic insanity cases dropped from 20 per cent to 2 per cent. The sudden decline was ascribed to the fact that exorbitant prices charged for bootleg liquors made it impossible for poorer persons to procure them and thus alleviated the tendency to mental disturbance.

Alcoholic insanity continued to show most satisfying diminution up to January, 1920. The decrease at the Trenton institution was 75 per cent and at Morris Plains 66 per cent. From that date, however, there has occurred a slight reversal and the decrease in New Jersey institutions is reckoned now at about 50 per cent.

Dr. Henry Cotton of the Trenton institution, and Dr. Marcus A. Cary of the Morris Plains institution, give two reasons for the apparent reversal. The first is that bootleggers are more active, and the second that great quantities of poison liquor substitutes are being made and sold. Statistics of both asylums furnish ample proof that so long as the sale of intoxicating beverages was uncontrolled there was a great decrease in alcoholic insanity.

Edward I. Edwards was elected Governor of New Jersey pledged, it was alleged, to make the State as "wet as the Atlantic ocean." This was an incentive for bootlegging on a tremendous scale and for the illegal distilling of liquors that have been freely distributed. The result of laxity of law enforcement is thus shown in the institutions.

Bar on Prohibition Jokes in Theatrical Acts Approved

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—General approval is following the order of E. F. Albee, general manager of the Keith theaters, barring prohibition jokes in all Keith theaters and all houses booked through the Keith Vaudeville Exchange. One member of the theatrical profession, who is affected by the order, declared:

It is an excellent thing. Altogether too many actors were relying upon prohibition jokes to put over poor acts. This will result in making the actors improve their work, as well as relieving the public from what was becoming a monotonous repetition of an attack upon our Nation's laws.

An interesting comment on the order from Mr. Albee appears in the Manufacturers Record, which is printed in Baltimore, looked on as a center of wet sentiment. This jour-

"wettest" cities in the country as indicated by the vote on the referendum some years ago and the fact that no city candidate for any office has any chance if suspected of any "dry" leanings. The primaries here are contests in which candidates boast of their wetness and accuse opponents of being dry.

wet petition and will be submitted to voters on Nov. 7 as "Referendum No. 4." To assist you in determining your vote in this matter, we submit the following facts:

1. In taxing intoxicating liquor, Congress and over 30 States, including our own Legislature, have adopted the revenue standard of the United States Government for 20 years—1/2 of 1 per cent. No change was made because experience showed such limitation necessary for effective enforcement.

2. Massachusetts, the eleventh State, and first great industrial State, ratified within four months.

3. Massachusetts is now classed with wine-growing California and rum-ridden Maryland as the only non-enforcing States.

4. Nearly 5000 policemen, constables and sheriffs, amply being paid by Massachusetts taxpayers, should be empowered to stop bootlegging, rum-running and illicit manufacturing.

5. Our State courts cannot make prohibition effective without such a law.

Experience Proves Value

6. Even the handful of federal prohibition agents have demonstrated the success of prohibition in Massachusetts, but a State law would greatly multiply its power to reduce drunkenness, diminish poverty, decrease the population of our jails, houses of correction, insane asylums, and poorhouses, and to increase sobriety, bank deposits, thrift, and industry, and bring gladness into the lives of thousands of homes cursed by drink. Two years' experience proved this.

7. Until Massachusetts adopts legislation backing up the Eighteenth Amendment we cannot fairly say we have tried prohibition in our Commonwealth.

8. What is the question? Prohibition? No. It is: "Shall Massachusetts uphold as a part of the Constitution already approved by her? Shall the majesty of the law be maintained?" Once it required 500,000 American soldiers to sustain the integrity of the Constitution, and those who would have counted it a "scrap of paper." Is the Constitution worth your vote?

9. Failure to approve this law Nov. 7 does not mean legalizing light wines and beer, but merely that Massachusetts will have to helplessly endure increasing lawlessness for four more long years.

10. Here is the record. Massachusetts ratified the Amendment. Our Governor recommended a law to enforce it. The Legislature passed it—two to one in the House; three to one in the Senate. Will you help by your vote to make Massachusetts the forty-sixth State to back up the Eighteenth Amendment with a good law?

If, so vote "Yes" on "Referendum No. 4."

nal, which has a wide circulation through the trade, prints the order with this comment:

This is a courageous and patriotic step. The supreme issue at stake in this country is the sacredness of the law. When people in public life wink and laugh at law violation, an era of crime will spread over the land. The integrity and sacredness of all laws must be upheld if our country is not to go down in ruin. By permitting the violation of one law, because those who dislike it are many, the violation of all laws is encouraged and respect for every law is soon destroyed. The future safety of our country and the stability of its government depend upon the strict enforcement of all laws, and the punishment of every law-breaker.

Debate Used to Aid Dry Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A novel method of showing how the Eighteenth Amendment can be enforced is being employed by the Illinois Anti-Saloon League most successfully throughout the United States, in the form of what they term a "dramatic debate" staged to argue the question, "Can the Law Be Enforced?"

The idea is attracting nationwide interest and is being used repeatedly to impress the means of solving problems of enforcement. It is to be put on at Boston, Sept. 14, by O. G. Christgau and John W. Langley taking the negative and positive sides, respectively. These men are of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League staff and have staged the drama in a number of cities, especially in Chicago. Outside the State they have appeared in Denver, Oklahoma City and Milwaukee. Other teams have likewise put on the debate.

The object of the debate is to help arouse for the Eighteenth Amendment the patriotic public support necessary to save the law from the terrific attacks being made by the enemies of prohibition. One of the debaters takes the part of an enforcement official and the other the part of a citizen. The responsibility of each in law enforcement is shown.

NEW MEXICO WOMAN WINS ON DRY ISSUE

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 11 (Special).—Mrs. Adelina Otero Warren, whose family settled here on a land grant of the King of Spain in the latter years of the Seventeenth Century, was nominated for Representative to the National House by the Republican State Convention Saturday. She had a large majority over Nestor Montoya, present Representative, and Will P. Lapoint, candidate for the nomination on a light wine and beer platform.

The convention approved a strong platform declaration supporting the Eighteenth Amendment and against modification of the Volstead Act.

ARCTIC EXPLORER OFF MAINE COAST

Donald B MacMillan Is Welcomed at Monhegan Island

MONHEGAN ISLAND, Me., Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Prof. Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, arrived here last night at 11:30 in his Arctic schooner, Bowdoin. He remained here until after lunch today when he again got under way for Wiscasset, timing his trip so that he will arrive at that town at one o'clock tomorrow afternoon when he is to be officially welcomed back to the United States with a great demonstration at the little town from which he sailed last July. All on board the Bowdoin are looking forward with great eagerness to seeing their friends again.

A party of 12, including Professor MacMillan's sisters, Miss Jessie MacMillan of Haverhill, Mass., and Mrs. Letitia Fogg of Freeport, and the latter's two daughters, Misses Lillian and May Fogg, arrived here from Boothbay Harbor by boat this morning, coming here to greet Professor MacMillan and party in advance of the big reception planned for them tomorrow at Wiscasset.

In the party besides Miss MacMillan, Mrs. Fogg and the Misses Fogg were Mr. Cobb of New York, who helped fit out the expedition; Mr. Russell of Lawrence, a summer resident of Bush's Island, Casco Bay; Mr. Robinson of Haverhill, stepfather to Ralph Robinson, Dr. MacMillan's right hand man; Miss Brackett of Haverhill, Mass., and Mrs. Isaac Skillings and son of Freeport, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sewall of Wiscasset. Mr. Sewall is again heading the Wiscasset committee in charge of the work there of helping it out the expedition.

Members of the crew are Professor MacMillan, John Small of Provincetown, Mass., mate; Harold Whitehouse of Boothbay Harbor, engineer; Ralph Robinson of Haverhill, associate of Dr. MacMillan in boys' camps and his first aide on the expedition; Richard Goddard of Boston, magnetic expert; Thomas McCue of Brigus, Newfoundland, and Abram Bowfield of Labrador, who was taken on as an interpreter. They were warmly greeted by residents here today and this welcome was reiterated by the visitors from various points who arrived by boat this morning. Dawson Howell, the expert who was put on the expedition by the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pa., to do electrical research work, and who left with the party last summer, remained behind on one of the Hudson's Bay Company steamers to continue research work.

The steamer Bowdoin is laden with rare specimens which the members of the party have collected during its 10 months of uninterrupted research, and many new data were secured. Professor MacMillan states that maps of the north region are not only incomplete but many of them are very inaccurate. A big island not yet charted or noted on maps was discovered by him and definitely placed as to location. Among the specimens secured some about the stone houses said to have been erected by Norsemen and used by the early explorers for dwelling. The boat also contains rare geological specimens.

MR. LORD TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

Herbert M. Lord, director of the United States budget, is to be the principal speaker at the opening student assembly of the Boston University College of Business Administration which is being held in Huntington Hall on Thursday evening, Sept. 14, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the college. Mr. Lord's subject will be, "National Finances and the National Budget." This assembly will be the first of a series of 10 special college meetings which will be held during the tenth anniversary of the founding of the College of Business Administration.

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KING GOVERNMENT TO AID IMMIGRANTS

New Canadian Administration's Policy Will Be to Settle Desirable Farmers

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 11 (Special).—A careful survey of conditions in countries from which settlers may be secured; close co-operation with the provincial governments with a view toward satisfying individual needs; the holding of perennial federal-provincial conferences on the subject; the subsidization of the Canadian Colonization Association which proposes to settle large acreage adjacent to the railways; and the placing of boys and girls from Great Britain in rural Canadian homes, such generally are the main features of the King Government immigration policy as announced by Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior and Immigration.

"Our activities for the present," says the Minister, "must be confined to people who will engage in agricultural, household work and to teen age boys and girls."

There is a tendency in some quarters to ask why the volume of immigration is not larger and to urge that it be increased, said Mr. Stewart. The Government could open the gates and greatly increase the number of immigrants coming from Great Britain and the Continent, where there are many thousands of artisans, professional men, and dwellers in the cities who would gladly come to Canada. If Canada had more places for city workers these would make most desirable citizens, but with urban employment in its present state it is deemed unwise to add still more to the numbers looking for work in the cities.

The Canadian Colonization Association to which the movement will give a grant has an elaborate scheme in view by which it is proposed to purchase vacant lands in the vicinity of railroads on terms, and to bring settlers with means from Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavia, and the Continent and to encourage also migration from Canadian cities to the country.

"The department," says the Minister, "will make a strong drive to secure agricultural workers and settlers who will go upon our free lands located in the northern portion of Canada. We hope to work out this scheme in co-operation with the Provincial Governments which will assist in the direction of these settlers when they arrive within the Province. It is hoped they can be settled in congenial surroundings so far as schools, churches, and social activities are concerned."

"Another promising field," Mr. Stewart added, "is that of the repatriation of many of our splendid Canadian people who in recent years have gone to the New England States. It is hoped to attract a very large number of them back to their native provinces, as well as to western Canada."

TEXTILE CONVENTION OPENS

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The twenty-second international convention to the United Textile Workers of America was opened in this city this morning. Mayor James H. Kneeland extended a welcome to the 136 delegates present. A few more delegates are expected to arrive this afternoon. Following preliminary business, the delegates went into executive session.

INCREASE IN COAL SHIPMENTS

EDINBURGH, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The shipments of coal from Scottish ports for the first seven months of this year amounted to close upon 8,000,000 tons, compared with over 2,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1921. For July 1922 there was exported from Leith, the port of Edinburgh, 139,488 tons of coal compared with 14,852 tons for July 1921.

BOY SCOUT HEADS MEET IN SOUTH

Asheville, N. C. "Ys" Entertain Country's Executives

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 1 (Special).—Boy Scouts of America executives from all parts of the United States will gather at Blue Ridge Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. assembly grounds near here, tomorrow for a full week's meeting to be known as the biennial conference.

Asheville Boy Scout executives have arranged, with the assistance of national representatives, an interesting program, and plans are being made for a large attendance.

Addresses and lectures by scout leaders of international fame are scheduled. Among those on the program are: Dan Beard, chief scout, New York; Herman H. Horne, professor of history and education, New York University; Dr. Albert Shields, assistant director, teacher's college, Columbia University; Charles F. Smith, teacher's college, Columbia University; J. C. Elsom, Professor physical education, Wisconsin University; Edward C. Lindeman, author of "The Community"; Commodore W. B. Longfellow, national field representative, life saving corps, American Red Cross; E. Laurence Palmer, assistant professor of rural education, Cornell University; Captain F. Gidney, camp chief, Gillwell Park, Chingford, Essex, England.

In addition to the above speakers and lecturers national headquarters representatives will assist in carrying out the program. Considerable time will be given to such problems as expansion into rural communities and opinions and discussion will be heard from scout executives from many of the larger cities of the country.

Expansion of Boy Scout

Movement Is Anticipated

Confident that the second biennial conference of American Boy Scout Executives opening at Blue Ridge, N. C., tomorrow will result in considerable expansion to the movement, more than 30 New England representatives left Boston last night on a special car for the south. Efforts are to be made at the conference to focus attention of the public on the need of the Boy Scout movement for scoutmasters to lead the troops of boys.

It is expected that 500 scout executives will attend the conference, at which a more definite national policy will be mapped out. Reports from 14 commissions that have been studying various phases of Boy Scout activities since the first conference, held at Bear Mountain on the Hudson, New York, will be made.

Representatives of the movement from Great Britain, France and Canada will be present, it is expected.

LOBSTER SALE HELD INVALID

BIDDEFORD, Maine, Sept. 11.—The Maine law court has handed down a decision that the fish and game commissioners cannot prohibit lobster fishing in proscribed sections along the coast.

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UNITARIAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE TO STUDY INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

Organization to Unite With Others in Promoting a Program for Constructive Solution of Condition

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 11 (Special).—Appointment of a committee to combine with similar committees in other church and social service organizations for working out a program that can be applied to a constructive solution of present industrial conditions, was one of the important results of the second annual convention of the Unitarian Laymen's League which closed here last night. Unanimous action in this direction was taken after a discussion of more than an hour on the application of social problems as suggested by Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School, in his address to the convention.

Walter B. Hilton, a one-time Labor leader, of Wheeling, W. Va., read letters he had received from such Labor leaders as Mr. Johnston of the machinists and Mr. Lewis of the miners, commending the survey of industrial harmony instituted by the Laymen's League a year ago and stating emphatically that universal application of the Golden Rule in industry would not fail.

The minister's job, if done right, is about the hardest job on earth, said Elisha S. Mowry of Providence, leading a discussion on the question, "What May We Expect of Our Ministers?" He said the spiritual influence exerted by the minister was by far the most important feature of his manifold duties that he should be expected to perform. Others argued that people may expect from their ministers just what they are prepared to give, not only in money, but in time to support of churches. There were strong expressions of opinion that Unitarians and all others need to wake up to fact that by the salaries they are paying they are misleading their ministers and denying to them material necessities of life.

There was determination to continue the general program of the league, resolution to achieve results along the specific lines laid down by this most recent convention, and ardor for the new missionary enterprise which is sponsored by the league and will be conducted under the direction of Dr. William Lawrence Sullivan, who has resigned from his pastorate at All

Souls Church, New York City, to accept the invitation of the league.

Delegates from 30 states, the District of Columbia and Canada, are on their way back to their chapters to report that it was the overwhelming sentiment of the convention that the principal aim of chapters of Unitarian Laymen is to promote the growth and influence of their churches, subordinating selfish desires to the common good which can be furthered only by strong and virile religious organizations in which the men pull as strongly as the women have always done.

While such subjects as "How Can We Apply Our Religion to Social Problems?" and "To What Extent Are Laymen Interested in Theological Sermons?" inspired general and sometimes heated discussion, in the last analysis the topics of efficient church organization and administration, church advertising, Sunday schools and child welfare, recruiting the ministry and the like, were those upon which constructive action was taken.

During the coming year the Laymen's League will continue its church attendance campaign, observe a continent-wide laymen's Sunday, undertake a campaign for increased Sunday school membership and formulate a program of adult education.

RAND GOLD PRODUCTION
LONDON, Sept. 11.—Production of gold at the Rand in August was 752,499 ounces compared with 730,635 ounces in July and 711,526 in August, 1921.

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WOMEN'S PEACE LEAGUE QUERIES 500 CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Many Office Seekers Profess Ignorance of Knox-Levinson Plan for Outlawing War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Special).—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has queried about 500 candidates for Congress as to their stand on eight issues that are deemed to be important. While the purpose of the league primarily is to foster a sentiment of abhorrence of war among the peoples of the 28 countries where it is organized and to create mutual understanding and international friendship, nevertheless in this questionnaire the scope has been widened to include three matters of purely domestic issue.

The questions which candidates have been asked to answer are the following:

1. If elected will you work for drastic reduction of the Army and Navy—by which is meant immediate reduction to the pre-war basis, looking toward the leadership of our country in complete disarmament?
2. If elected will you vote for removal of economic barriers between nations—by which is meant tariffs, embargoes, bounties, subsidies, and other artificial trade restrictions?
3. Do you stand with the seven big women's organizations for the outlawing of war? According to the Knox-Levinson plan?
4. If elected will you vote for the recognition by the United States of the present governments of Mexico—of Russia?
5. If elected will you vote for the withdrawal of United States troops from Haiti-San Domingo?
6. The Government is still paying out millions of dollars from its treasury on war contracts and getting nothing in return. If elected will you insist and vote for a thorough investigation of all war graft?
7. Do you stand for a constitutional anti-lynching bill?
8. In common with 45 national organizations do you think the Administration should free all political prisoners?

Willing to Probe War

About 100 replies already have been received—approximately one-fifth of the number sent out. More answers are coming in every day. Three or four candidates simply have acknowledged receipt of the questionnaire without deigning to make any answers. In a few cases the recipients have written letters explaining in a general way the things they stand for and what they hope to accomplish if elected to Congress, but without answering specifically any of the questions. Some of the sheets are sent back with only part of the questions answered. The majority, however, have sent in letters indorsing the questionnaire and explaining their attitude on each of the topics.

On one question all the candidates who have answered are unanimously affirmative. Everyone pledges themselves to "insist and vote for a thorough investigation of all war graft." The rebuke administered to Philip Campbell, Representative of Kansas, by his constituents for his pocket veto of the war graft investigation, reputation, seems to have been a lesson for candidates generally.

On question No. 1, 64 candidates pledge themselves to work for drastic reduction of the army and navy. Four are opposed to reduction and five are non-committal. The others did not answer that question.

Only 54 declared in favor of question No. 2, but fully half of those were Republicans and seven other members of that party gave non-committal answers, saying they were in favor of removing economic barriers provided that does not mean free trade. Ten answers were directly negative.

Sixty-two answered question No. 3 in the affirmative, eight were undecided, and one candidate from North Carolina wrote, "I believe God intends to punish people by war, famine and plague." About half of those who answered that question said they knew nothing about the Knox-Levinson plan and asked for information.

Divided on Recognition

The fourth question about the recognition of Russia and Mexico elicited the greatest division of sentiment among candidates. Thirty-four answered the question in its entirety affirmatively and eight answers were negative. Fourteen said they had not made up their minds, and 13 divided the answer, saying they were for recognition of Mexico but against it for Russia.

On the withdrawal of troops from Haiti and San Domingo 55 answered affirmatively, 2 negatively, and 15 said that for one reason or another they were undetermined. As already indicated, the answer to question No. 6 was unanimously affirmative. There were 70 answers to the seventh question about the anti-lynching bill, 65 affirmative and 5 negative. Those who took the negative side did so on the ground of states rights.

The answers to the eighth question about the release of political prisoners also showed considerable divergence of opinion. Fifty-three candidates were for releasing them, nine were opposed to letting them out until their sentences had been served, and nine gave indecisive answers chiefly because they said they did not know anything about the cases.

One candidate in the second Michigan district said he would "outlaw war by any old plan." George H. Smith, the nonpartisan party candidate in North Dakota answered yes to all questions and added a postscript saying: "I understand what is necessary to be done to save civilization from ultimately going on the rocks and I am sure I can render material service in that line in the Congress of the United States."

John W. Garrett, who is seeking the Republican nomination against Senator Joseph R. Francis of Maryland did not answer any of the questions but wrote a letter saying: "I have been drawn into the contest as a protest against the stand of Senator Francis on certain questions. I think this primary contest must therefore be confined to Senator Francis's record."

R. E. Smith of North Dakota was opposed to the release of political prisoners and thought that they ought to have been executed.

James M. Magee, who was nominated in the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania, declined to answer the questionnaire. "I feel that if I were to say that I will support any particular measure, however worthy, it would give me a feeling, if elected, of being free to represent my district than otherwise would be the case."

F. Eugene Hester of Wendell, N. C., took the position on the release of political prisoners, that "every one should be forced to respect the law whether the law be right or wrong."

Elisba K. Kane, a candidate for Congress from Kushequa, Pa., took rather a surprising stand on the tariff for a Republican. "I consider that Congress is a deliberative, legislative body and entirely unfitted for arranging a tariff by detail or even by schedules. I consider the present tariff system antiquated, and barbarous in the extreme." He is for a tariff commission with power.

Ben Hooper, who obtained the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in Wisconsin, wrote as follows:

"The only reason that I am willing to accept nomination for the United States Senate is my desire to do more for the world to secure permanent world peace. I do not believe that this time it is possible to lay down any fast rules by which that can be accomplished."

Mrs. Anna D. Olesen, the Democratic nominee for Senator in Minnesota wrote, "I believe in disarmament of the nations and outlawing of war. We have outlawed slavery and piracy upon the high seas."

VERMONT PRIMARIES LACKING IN CONTESTS

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 11.—Only one office—that of Governor—will be contested at the Republican primary on Tuesday. The Democrats failed to poll a sufficient vote in the last presidential election to make it mandatory for them to participate in the primary this year, and they have made their nominations already.

Redfield Proctor of Proctor and Lieut. Gov. Abram W. Foote of Cornwell are the two gubernatorial candidates for whom the Republicans cast their ballots. Frank L. Greene of St. Albans, representative from the first of Vermont's two congressional districts, has no opposition for the Republican nomination for senator to succeed Senator Carroll S. Page. Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morrisville is the unopposed candidate for Mr. Greene's congressional seat, and Representative Porter H. Dale of Island Pond will be renominated without opposition in the Second District.

Heading the Democratic ticket, which will be presented to the electorate in November, are Dr. William B. Mayo of Northfield for United States Senator and J. Holmes Jackson of Burlington for Governor.

LARGE VOTE SEEN IN MAINE ELECTION

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11 (Special).—Fair weather today will assist materially in bringing out a large vote in the State election which is being held throughout Maine. The interest in the event is intense, and while the element of doubt will remain until the votes are counted it is believed that the Republican ticket, headed by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, will be elected.

There is also much interest in the referendum which calls for an expression on the part of the voters regarding whether the state shall have a full-time highway commission. There has been a fairly active campaign. The present commission is a part-time, a low salary body of men and all of the road work in Maine during the past 10 years has been carried out under the directions of this body.

BERLIN FOR DELAY ON BOND PAYMENTS

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor referred bitterly to the collapse of the reparations negotiations with Belgium while attending a political gathering at President Ebert's residence yesterday, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

Dr. Wirth declared Belgium had temporarily made impossible an agreement for prolongation of the term of issue of the Treasury bonds which Germany is to turn over in lieu

ITALY'S KING HAILS SEED GIFT AS MODEL FOR WORLD INTEREST

Extension of Forest Resources Expected Ultimately to Build Up Food Supply

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Elbert Francis Baldwin of New York, one of the directors of the American Forestry Association, makes a graphic report of his recent visit to the King of Italy, when he formally presented 5,000,000 Douglas fir seeds for the rehabilitation of Italy's forests destroyed during the war. The seeds were the gift of Charles Lathrop Pack of the association. Mr. Baldwin writes:

"One minute after I met King Victor Emanuel I forgot that I was talking to a king. He seemed a forestry expert, pure and simple. It had taken two months' hard work to obtain through our Embassy an audience with His Majesty. But it was worth while, for nothing more than to discover that, learned and experienced in many a department of science and government, Victor Emanuel was also up in forestry."

As a boy, he would plant young trees at his father's country places and rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to water the trees properly himself—not merely see that it was done. "In my own place, outside the city," he added, "I have grown foreign trees and I want

of cash by insisting that the Reparation Commission's decision be carried out to the letter. (Germany has proposed that the Treasury notes mature in 18 months instead of six as suggested by the Reparations Commission.)

"Of what use to Germany are six months' bonds which fall due next February, probably the worst time through which Germany will have to go?" said the Chancellor.

The Belgian delegates returned to Brussels yesterday. Berlin advises that, while the negotiations have failed thus far, they may be resumed after the Belgians report to their Government or the Germans make further concessions.

CHRISTIAN HELP URGED FOR EUROPE

One-Time Socialist Leader Says
Conditions Are Beyond Aid
of Political Nostrums

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Conditions in Europe are far advanced for political and economic nostrums and it is time to call in Christianity, declares Charles Edward Russell, writer and former Socialist leader, who returned to America on Saturday from a visit to England, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy, where he has been studying the attitude of the people overseas toward the problems of reconstruction.

"The masses are disgusted at the political chicanery practiced by their diplomats," he continued. "They know that their sufferings are the bitter fruits of imperialism which even now is still further convulsing the nations of the Near East. They confess that all human plans have failed to bring order out of the indescribable chaos caused by the war and the attempted enforcement of the Sevres and Versailles treaties."

"The time never was so ripe for America to assume the normal leadership of the world. The people of Europe regard America as one great neutral power which can successfully lead them out of the wilderness of nationalistic and racial antagonisms. They are beginning to look upon us not as a friend, but as a potential enemy. Before it is too late, we must prove to the world that we are not a genuine human interest in their problems and sufferings; that we fully realize our interdependence and common brotherhood; that we will use our wealth and power to check the ravages of imperialism, thus stabilizing the tottering structure of Europe and turning the thoughts of the people away from war and rumors of war into the sane path of peaceful co-operation."

When asked what concrete steps America might take to avert a reopening of the war, Mr. Russell replied: "Even from the standpoint of selfish interest it would pay the United States to cancel foreign debts, if at the same time we make the following demands: 'First, that the countries which are now utterly unable to pay us what they owe shall likewise forgive their debtors.'

"Second, that in recognition of America's magnanimity the nations of Europe shall send delegates to an international conference, held in an atmosphere of Christian brotherhood, called not for limited, but complete disarmament, thus making possible the rehabilitation of Europe and a warless world."

"The reparations, however, which France expects are not punitive, but are demanded of Germany for the reconstruction of northern France, and should certainly be paid. This is the chief menace to world peace."

NEW YORK POLICE SEEK \$220 INCREASE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Patrolmen and firemen of New York City have opened a campaign on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in favor of the \$220 increase in their annual salary for which they are asking. Both the 1920 and the 1921 state legislatures passed bills granting the increase, but on both occasions Mayor John F. Ryan vetoed the measures on the ground that the Board of Estimate could give the desired relief.

In their present campaign the patrolmen and firemen have issued a schedule citing that their salaries are below those of the trades, that the percentage of increase given them in the last eight years is lower than that won in the trades, that they alone in comparison with the trades receive no extra compensation for night work or overtime and that their hours of work per week are longer than those in the trades.

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PROF. SHARP TAKES ISSUE WITH LABOR

Designation "Unfavorable" Is
Given to Senate Candidate
Supporting Prohibition

Exception is taken against the action of the Massachusetts Branch of the American Federation of Labor in listing candidates for political office as "favorable" or "unfavorable," allowing practically the candidate's attitude on the beer and wine question to be the deciding factor. The official, avowedly committed to nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment at the behest of the brewery interests, have not announced in detail how the nine questions submitted to all candidates for the United States Congress were answered but those breaking down the Volstead law are favored and those for prohibition are called unfavorable regardless of the broader labor views.

One such candidate, Dallas Lore Sharp, author, lecturer, educator in Boston University, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, points to the unfairness and shortsightedness of the designation of "unfavorable" given him by Labor officials, mainly apparently because he is opposed to any modification of the prohibitory laws.

Professor Sharp, who has championed the constructive program of labor in his campaign speeches, takes sharp issue with the Labor officials who, presuming the labor and justice for all the laboring classes in the State, make flat statements of summary espousal or dismissal without examination of correlative views on other Labor problems, which in the case of Professor Sharp, show him to be most favorable to the laborer in his fight for better working and living conditions. He takes exception to the unfair construction of his attitude toward Labor drawn by a minority and broadcasted as fact.

Questions and Answers

The questions propounded to each candidate and Prof. Sharp's replies follow:

1. Will you, if elected, vote for a child labor law that will protect the children in this country from being exploited? Yes.

2. What is your attitude on the governmental policy in regard to the railroads? I am in the interest of these industries belonging to the public. Must be owned and operated by the public.

3. Do you favor your attitude on the Esch-Cummings Bill? It is thoroughly bad.

4. Are you in favor of the strict enforcement of the Adamson eight-hour law? Yes. It is in the interest of a larger life and liberty for the workers.

5. Would you vote for governmental control and ownership of the railroads? Yes.

6. Would you vote for a constitutional amendment that would make it impossible for the United States Supreme Court to over-ride the expressed will of the citizens of this country? Yes.

7. Are you in favor of the Sterling-Town educational bill? Yes. Have voted in favor of it. See my essay in the Atlantic Monthly for November, 1919, and later. Also Harper's for October.

8. What is your attitude relative to the adjusted compensation bill for soldiers, sailors and marines? I do not believe this is now in the best form for a bonus bill.

9. What is your attitude on the modification of the Volstead Act? I am dry. I would not change the Volstead Act. Sorry that Labor cannot follow me but I am glad Labor's wives and children are with me.

Leading Campaign Issue

"The small group of labor officials presume to speak for the entire labor organization and has exercised its own judgment without any explanation that would materially alter, in many instances, the flat designation of 'unfavorable,' said Professor Sharp. "I have made my campaign on a platform of insistence that justice be done to the laboring man."

"I have scored the talk of employers' associations about the 'open shop,' a 'living wage,' the 'sacred right to work,' and federal injunctions. The rank and file of railroad laborers, getting 22 cents an hour in maintenance of way men, 17 cents an hour as gate-men, and from 32 to 35 cents an hour as foremen, are wondering why there is so much argument about their wages." He continued:

"The labor problem was never so much a problem as today, and cannot be kept out of the campaign as a leading issue. No issue was ever more pressing, significant and sinister and never farther from a right settlement. No other question before the American people is more misunderstood, more mislabeled. Few of us seem to realize that the labor situation is national—fraught with serious national consequences. Even in our staid towns and villages houses are hardly aware that it is our problem, not Labor's, not Capital's, but ours, the whole people's."

"Labor and Capital make the problem, make it for us, and what do we do? We appeal to the President; we appeal to the Attorney-General; and the Attorney-General appeals to the injunction. Far from it. The thing is the more unsettled, made only the worse. Force, even the august force of a national injunction is futile before a question purely human. This particular injunction is worse than full-scale war. It is stupid and violent, and will create a mind in the Nation not unlike that in France on the eve of the Revolution."

"There is no call for any injunction. This problem is a strictly human problem. It will yield to reason, sympathy and justice. And it will yield quickly to those. Now the workers want to be just as you and I want to be like them. They are men like us. They mine coal, they run trains, they have human wants like every one else. These human wants are half the labor problem and Capital resists concessions to them. Labor is apt to be a commodity rather than a man with a wife and three children. But Capital deals mentally with Labor and coal and freight and earnings and dividends, rarely with men and their happiness."

"Here is a large part of the labor

problem and Attorney-General Daugherty has issued an injunction against it. He exclaims, 'Shall the American people suffer because employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce, because of a dispute between them, refuse to obey the law?' He finds both railroads and labor unions thus guilty. But he says, 'I am not taking sides between the disputants at this time as an advocate of either.' Then logically he should issue an injunction against the railroads or do as he should have done and issue none at all.

"I will use the power of the Government of the United States within my control to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop." Then why does he not use the same mighty power to prevent the magnates from destroying the closed shop? For that is what the employers are trying to do. The railroad strike problem needs to be studied not enjoined, intelligently dealt with, not dramatically brushed aside, for the sake of politics.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS HOPE FOR BIG GAINS

Sharp Contest Is On to Break
Solid Republican Group in
National House

By The Associated Press

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11.—Democrats of Kansas are going into the fall campaign with hopes more firmly founded, they say, than at any time in the past six years. They are putting particular stress on the congressional campaigns in all the eight Kansas districts in the anticipation that the Kansas representatives in the lower House of Congress next year no longer will be a solid Republican delegation. There is an election of a United States Senator in Kansas this year. Both senators—Charles Curtis and Arthur Capper—however, also are Republicans. The last Democratic Governor in Kansas was George H. Hodges, 1913-15.

One Notable Defeat

In seven of the eight Kansas congressional districts, the Republican nominees are the incumbents, the one exception being in the Third, where the veteran Congressman, Philip P. Campbell of Pittsburg, was defeated in the primary election after serving nearly 20 years. His defeat by W. H. Sproul was the outstanding sensation of the Kansas primary and seemed as a special blow to Mr. Campbell and his friends in view of the eminent position he occupies in the national House as chairman of the powerful rules committee and the further fact that he had been prominently mentioned as Republican choice for the speakership at the next session. This also adds to the irony of the defeat: Mr. Sproul, a Sedan lawyer, was the opponent Campbell defeated 20 years ago this summer in a bitter contest for his first nomination, in the Republican district convention—four years before the present primary law went into effect.

In view of the bitterness engendered in the primary fight, Democrats of the Third are counting a lot of Republicans among their prospective supporters in the congressional race, they assert. Authentic reports that the Ku Klux Klan in southeastern Kansas counties was very largely responsible for Mr. Campbell's defeat are passed upon gently by Mr. Sproul.

"It was the votes of the farmers and laboring men that put me across," is his version.

Keen Contest in Eighth
Intense interest also centers in the eighth district. Two years ago W. A. Ayers, then the only Democratic Representative from Kansas, was defeated by Richard E. Bird by a narrow margin. They again are opponents, each having been nominated without opposition.

The second district also promises a spectacular combat. William H. Thompson of Kansas City, Kan., former United States Senator from Kansas, has stepped again into the political harness as Democratic nominee against Edward C. Little. For the nomination Mr. Thompson defeated Barton Needham of Lane, state master of the Kansas Grange, a strong farmer organization.

The Kansas congressional lineup for the November election follows:

First District: Daniel R. Anthony,

Second District: Edward C. Little

Third District: W. H. Sproul (R.)

Sedan, incumbent. Charles Stephens

(D.), Columbus. George W. Snyder

(D.), Columbus.

Fourth District: Homer Hoch (R.)

Marion, incumbent. Walter W. Austin

(D.), Cottonwood. Thomas H. McGill

(D.), Wiley.

Fifth District: James G. Strong (R.)

Blue Rapids, incumbent. Clarence E.

Hatfield (D.), Herington.

Sixth District: Hays B. White (R.)

Manhattan, incumbent. W. W. Boyd

(D.), Phillipsburg. E. B. Bretthauer

(S.), St. Francis.

Seventh District: J. N. Tinscher (R.)

Medicine Lodge, incumbent. A. S. Allen

(D.), Kansas City. E. C. Colglis

(S.), Rush Center, or H. S. Bursough

(S.), Hutchinson.

Eighth District: Richard E. Bird

(D.), Wichita, incumbent. W. A. Ayers

(D.), Wichita.

EYES OF WASHINGTON
ON MARYLAND VOTING

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Many persons who are employed in Washington have their legal residence in Maryland and there is, accordingly, much interest in the primaries there today as well as the general election, in attaching to the fortunes of Joseph I. France (R.), Senator from that State, who desires to succeed himself.

While the wave that has been sweeping progressives into office is counted on to help Mr. France, his extreme position may alienate some Republican votes. However, the general impression is that he will win over his rival, John A. Carey, conservative, who has not the advantage of the political backing and organiza-

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE HOPES TO CHANGE TENNESSEE POLITICS

Opponent of Senator McKellar, Democrat, Believes Women's Votes Can Be Turned From Traditional Path

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 4 (Special Correspondence).—"I'm going to make the fight of my life," said Newell Sanders, Republican candidate for the United States Senate in the November election, discussing his plans of campaign. Although Tennessee normally is a Democratic State, Mr. Sanders believes that he has a good chance of defeating Kenneth D. McKellar, the Democratic incumbent, who is his opponent.

Neither candidate is open to the slightest criticism as to dry record, both having been stalwarts in the long fight in the State and Nation. Mr. Sanders' entry into politics came only when the State was torn between war and wet, and the church people lined up with the dry element. Prior to that, his attention had mainly been concerned with his manufacturing interests in Chattanooga.

With the kindling of the State prohibition fight, Mr. Sanders became one of the leaders of the dry element of the Republicans, and a strong supporter of Ben W. Hooper, present chairman of the Railway Wage Board, then candidate for Governor of both the Republicans and the Independent Democrats (dry wing of that party) against Malcolm R. Patterson, the then wet leader. Mr. Hooper was elected twice, and a very legislative record. A vacancy appearing for the short term in the Senate, Mr. Sanders was elected to the post. Since that

time, he has been a leader of the stronger faction of the Republicans in the State. Mr. Sanders expects to conduct his campaign by forming an ironclad, copper-riveted organization throughout the State, and most particularly in east Tennessee, the normal Republican stronghold.

There was a normal, pre-war woman suffrage majority of 35,000 to 50,000 in Tennessee for the Democrats. Apathy and bad handling of the new voters have made the size of the present Democratic majority problematic. Mr. Sanders' belief is that if the Republican women of east Tennessee can be organized well enough, he can overcome the normal majority.

Mr. McKellar, on the other hand, is the most popular Democrat of the State; in the August primary he overwhelmed his chief opponent, Capt. G. T. Fitzhugh of Memphis, despite the fact that the latter had the support of several powerful newspapers, and political leaders. Senator McKellar was a power in the suffrage ratification, and has the good will of the women more than has any Democratic politician of the State. He is in good odor with the drys for his support of the Eighteenth Amendment in Washington. He is popular, and has a large personal following. For his friendly him, and inclined to be a little antagonistic to Mr. Sanders, who is a director of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

ANTHRACITE MINERS FLOCK TO WORK AFTER LONG STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

nounced they would move the coal as fast as it was mined.

Since Aug. 24, when the bituminous mines became active, coal movements have set records. Roads reported they were placed under the heaviest demand for coal cars in their history. Now that the anthracite mines are operating, the rail executives are preparing for still greater efforts in meeting the anticipated demand.

E. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, said his road was moving minehead 7000 coal cars with a difficulty in moving all the coal that is offered, he said.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New York Central

also have made special plans to meet the emergency. New York Central officials have renewed pleas to shippers that orders for coal be held to immediate requirements in order to prevent possible delay at unloading points.

Coal Car Loadings Increase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Cars loaded with coal totaled 25,487 on Friday, Sept. 8, according to reports to the Association of Railway Executives from the carriers of the country, an increase of 248 cars over the preceding day.

The eastern, Pocahontas, northwestern and central western districts reported heavier loadings compared with the previous day but there were small decreases in other districts.

tion which is behind Mr. France. The latter also has the support of organized Labor.

On the Democratic side there are several aspirants for the honor of opposing Mr. France at the polls in November, William Cabell Bruce being the lead, according to the estimates. Mr. Bruce, who has won the support of the coal miners and the coal trade, is the son of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment.

INJUNCTION FIGHT INITIAL DECISION WON BY STRIKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

courses of action to be considered and that announcement of the decision would come at the close of the meeting of the general policy committee of 90 members, probably tomorrow.

Mr. Jewell first went into session with the officials of the six striking shop crafts, known as the executive council. At the close of that session the general policy committee was scheduled to convene. The action to be considered was closely guarded and Mr. Jewell refused to make known any details of the program to be placed before the unionists.

A long meeting, probably of two days duration, was indicated by Mr. Jewell's statement that the decision might not come until tomorrow. There was not only the possibility that the policy committee's deliberations would be extended but not all the members had arrived this morning.

Freight Movement Equals

SCHICK TEST DRIVE INVADES NEW FIELD

"Campaign of Education" to Be
Launched by Pittsburgh
Health Department

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9 (Special).—A "campaign of education" to bring before the mothers of Pittsburgh school children "the necessity of having their children immunized through the Schick test against diphtheria" is to be launched soon by the Department of Public Health, according to Dr. H. J. Benz, superintendent of the Bureau of Child Welfare.

Thus far approximately 1500 children, inmates in various homes in the city, have undergone the treatment. The toxin-antitoxin treatment was administered to these children, who are now classified as "immune," notwithstanding the fact that many physicians and the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau maintain that it has no value as a preventative or curative, and that fatal results in many cases follow its use.

As soon as the preliminary work is completed, it is intended to have school teachers arrange meetings of mothers in the different schools. At these meetings the mothers will be addressed by the doctors who will thus be enabled to present their side of the case and to persuade the parents to give their written consent to having the test administered to their children, a requirement always made by them before administering it.

The number of children tested in the orphanages follows: St. Paul's, 800; St. Joseph's, 200; Presbyterian, 100; Protestant, 160; Twelve per cent of the children in St. Paul's were "positive" cases and were given toxin-antitoxin treatment.

Dr. Benz said that all children from 1 year to 5 years old should be immunized without a test, explaining that in the opinion of the doctor these children are more susceptible to the disease than those at 6 years and over.

Until the Schick test is used throughout the schools, Dr. Benz said, the city medical inspectors will depend upon the culture method for the detection and isolation of the carrier. Last year a total of 42,000 cultures were taken in the schools. The same routine work will be carried on this year by the inspectors, who began their visits to the schools today.

The physicians met in the office of Dr. Benz Saturday morning and were assigned to their districts.

A systematic and persistent campaign in behalf of the so-called Schick test, about the efficacy of which even the serum-therapy doctors do not agree, is being waged in New York state, and the local efforts indicate that the drive has invaded the state of Pennsylvania.

The Schick test, it is maintained by many, has been shown by actual demonstration in numerous cases to produce harmful results, and many protests have been made both by physicians and citizens against its use. Disregarding this fact, however, the health departments of several cities have foisted the "test" upon the children of ignorant parents by means of "scarce advertisements" in daily newspapers, always getting the parents' written consent, as shown above, before administering it.

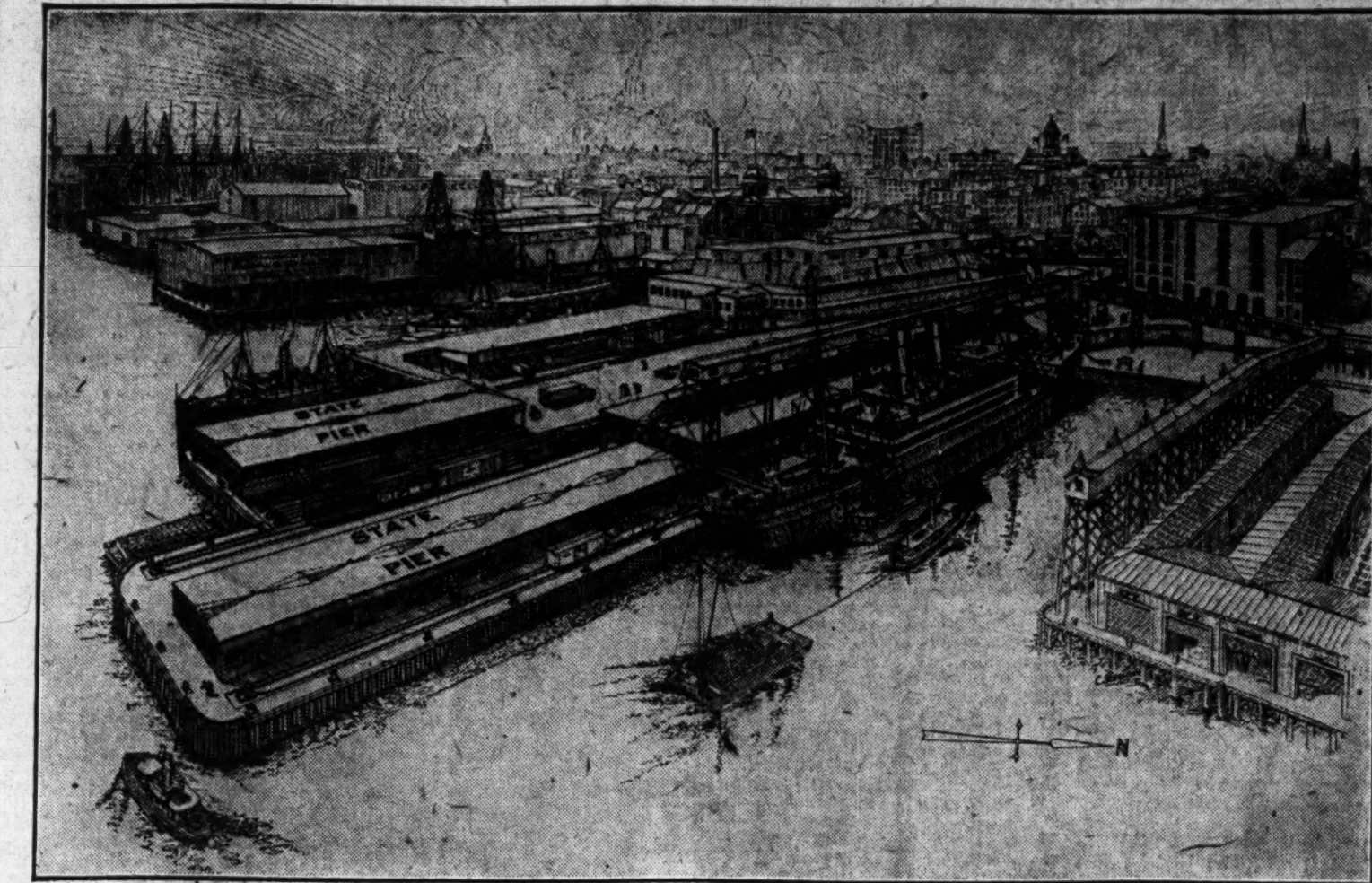
It is understood that the doctors receive a fee of \$1 for every patient to whom they administer the "test."

JAMAICA TESTS NEW SUGAR CANES

Variety From Natal Proves to Be
Valuable Dairy Food

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—On the proposal of the present Earl Kitchener, who owns property in Jamaica, the Uba variety of the sugar cane was introduced here in 1916 from Natal, this variety from North India having proved highly successful in East Africa. A piece of two acres planted at the Government gardens at Hope gave as plants 74 tons per acre and 84 tons of cane and tops per acre. The cane has proved a valuable food for dairy stock, when mixed with a little cotton-seed meal. Estates in various parts of the island are making experimental plantings with the Uba. The department has also a good collection of the best varieties of cane grown in Barbados.

During 1921 the Government Plant Nursery issued nearly 200,000 selected plants of cane to the various proprietors. Pimento, another island staple was practically unsalable for a long time during 1921; ultimately 4000 tons were exported at \$11 per ton, whereas in 1920, 3000 tons were exported at a price which was three times that figure. It has been proved that where pimento leaves and wood fuel are available the industry of making pimento leaf oil could be put on a profitable basis, assuming that



Maine's New State Pier at Portland as It Will Look When Completed
On Wednesday Morning There Will Be a Preliminary Dedication of This Structure by Delegates to the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association Convention Which Is Being Held in That City

ATLANTIC DEEPER WATERWAYS ASSOCIATION DELEGATES GATHER

More Than 700 Members Expected to Be Present at
Opening of Convention in Portland, Me., on Tuesday

the oil kept at its present price in the world's market. A local capitalist has proposed to supply the funds for establishing a factory which will handle 10,000 pounds of oil per annum.

Another new industry to which attention has been paid is that of the manufacture of sisal. Besides three private factories there is now the Government factory at Little where the fiber recovered in a total yield of 1433 pounds was at the rate of 5.7 per cent. The fiber is very fine in texture with an average breaking strain of 3 pounds per fibre.

CALIFORNIA BOARD CUTS FREIGHT RATES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Freight rates between Los Angeles and all points in the Imperial Valley are being reduced this month to such an extent that approximately \$200,000 per year will be saved to shippers on the present volume of business. The reduction comes as a result of orders issued early in August, by the California State Railroad Commission, in which the existing rates were characterized as "excessive and discriminatory," and the railroads given 30 days in which to put into effect the substantial decreases ordered.

The decision, primarily, is designed to enable the Imperial Valley to ship its products into the Los Angeles market on equal competitive conditions with other agricultural regions, and at the same time receive merchandise and supplies from Los Angeles at fair rates. The ports of San Pedro and Wilmington also gain an important advantage by the decision which gives to them the same mileage schedule of class rates as applies from Los Angeles. Heretofore the rates from these ports to Imperial Valley points were made by combinations of local rates.

JAMAICAN GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

JAMAICA, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Sir Leslie Probyn, Governor of this island, is leaving for England nominally on a holiday of two months, after which he is to return here in time for the autumn session of the legislative council, Nov. 21. It is surmised, however, that he may not be returning. There has been a certain amount of agitation for his recall, and it is the general feeling that he has lost the confidence of the country by his failure to carry through constructive legislation which he forecast, and also by what he is held to be a short-sighted financial policy.

Income tax, introduced by him, is particularly unpopular, especially as the import duties have instead of being decreased, risen from 16.2-3 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent. On the other hand, there is a party that overlooks the Governor's mistakes since it regards him as more democratic than any of his predecessors.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11 (Special).—Between 700 and 800 delegates are expected to attend the annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association which is to open in this city tomorrow. Already the delegates are beginning to arrive and local committees, working under the direction of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which has charge of the local end of the big meeting, are being literally buried in a mass of detail and last minute arrangements in connection with the big affair.

The Philadelphia delegation is being entertained by the city of Portsmouth, N. H., and will arrive here late this afternoon in a special train. The delegates to the convention will leave for Boston Friday night where they will be the guests, on Saturday, of the State of Massachusetts for a trip by special boat through the Cape Cod Canal.

Speakers of national importance are to address the various meetings and a strenuous program of entertainment has been arranged for the visitors.

Tomorrow morning will be devoted to the registration of the delegates at City Hall and the real program will not begin until afternoon. This will be held in the City Hall auditorium and will consist of an invocation by the Rev. James F. Albion, D. D., pastor of the Congress Square Universalist Church, and by addresses of welcome by Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine, and Mayor Carroll L. Chaplin of Portland. The annual address of the president of the association, J. Hampton Moore, mayor of Philadelphia, will be given as well as the annual report of the secretary-treasurer, Wilfred R. Schoff of Philadelphia. The official convention program will be announced at that time. It is also expected that Senator Frederick Hale will be present and speak. The evening will be given over to a reception and addresses upon Maine subjects.

Speakers and their subjects at the Tuesday evening meeting will be as follows: "The Portland Chamber of Commerce and Its Interest in the Waterway and Port Development," George F. West, president of the chamber; "Maine's Future," James Q. Gulnac, president State Chamber of

Commerce and Agricultural League; "The Relation of New England Farmers to Deeper Waterways," W. J. Thompson, worthy master of the Maine State Grange; "Maine Commercially," Bertrand G. McIntire, a director of the Port of Portland State Pier project; "Industrial Development of Maine," Benjamin F. Cleaves, secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine; address, Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator from Maine.

During the evening delegations from the different states will meet in caucuses for the purpose of choosing state vice-presidents, state directors and state representatives on the various standing committees of resolutions, ways and means, time and place, and credentials. Wednesday morning there will be a preliminary dedication of the new State Pier by the delegates to the convention as well as an inspection of this immense project now approaching completion. In this connection there will be addresses by Henry F. Merrill, president of the directors of the Port of Portland, who are building the State Pier, and who will be the presiding officer, as well as short addresses by Gov. Percival P. Baxter, senators Hale and Fernald, Representative Carroll L. Beedy, and Mayor Carroll L. Chaplin.

The principal addresses on this occasion are expected to be given by Frederic H. Fay of Fay, Spofford & Thorndike, Boston, engineers of the State Pier, and by Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of the United States engineers. This meeting is to be held in one of the new sheds on the pier, which will be cleared and fitted up with seats for the occasion. In the afternoon the delegates will be entertained with a concert on the Portland municipal organ, with Alfred Brinkler as the organist.

Resumption of Meetings. On Wednesday evening the meetings will be resumed in City Hall. Charles L. Cadie, Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y., will give an illustrated talk on "The New York Barge Canal," and Commodore William E. Reynolds, commandant of the United States Coast Guard, on "The Coast Guard." Wilfred H. Schoff, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, will speak on

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TRAFFIC MEN MEET TO DISCUSS RATES

Lower Express Charges Favored
by Representatives of Department Stores

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 11 (Special).—Reduced cost of transportation will be the keynote of the special traffic conference called by the traffic group of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which holds sessions at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters, this city, tomorrow and Wednesday. Traffic managers, or their representatives, from almost every department store in the entire country, will be on hand for these meetings, which are considered of particular importance in view of the pending hearing called by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of reviewing existing express rates.

Reduced transportation cost is held by department store officials to be the one best method of effecting sweeping reductions in the store's distribution to the consumer. The traffic representatives of these stores are of the opinion that many commodities handled by retailers are assessed too high freight rates, for the reason that under the present method of classification of merchandise of non-breakable and non-perishable character, a first-class, or higher, rate is assessed against this class of merchandise, instead of second or even third class which, in their belief, would be equitable. The conference will give a great deal of careful attention to this matter with the idea of requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to review these alleged inequalities.

In connection with the proposed review of express rates it is held by the traffic men, that the recent reduction in freight rates has paved the way for lower express charges. A strong committee has had charge of this matter and will make report to the conference. A. C. Neves, traffic manager for R. H. White Company, Boston, Mass., is chairman of this committee.

Among the interesting points slated for discussion is the wrapping and packing of merchandise for delivery to customers. It is stated by authorities that this type of store service may readily be made a source of undue expense unless those in charge are constantly on the alert to devise more economical methods.

FRANKLIN'S OUTPUT RISING
SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.—The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company is producing 40 automobiles a day and will reach a schedule of 60 a day in a short time.

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SHAFT TO HONOR DAVY CROCKETT

Tennessee Prepares Memorial to
Famous Hunter

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—On Sept. 14 there will be unveiled at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., a monument to Davy Crockett, famed hunter, Indian fighter and patriot of Tennessee, and hero of the Alamo.

The memorial is being erected by the State of Tennessee, and by private subscription, raised by the Davy Crockett committee of Lawrenceburg, consisting of Judge Robert B. Williams, chairman; John G. Grews and state Senator C. C. Kelly. The unveiling will take place in the public square, surrounding the Lawrence County Court House. A high granite pedestal will be surmounted by the heroic figure, in bronze, of Crockett, done by Findley Vashardt of Chicago. The unveiling will show the Tennessee patriot carrying his gun and powder horn, and looking southward prophetically to his final conflict at the Alamo.

It is quite probable that Sept. 14 will be observed at Lawrenceburg every year as Davy Crockett day. This year's unveiling will attract thousands from all parts of the State. One of the principal addresses will be made by Judge R. T. Simpson of Florence, Ala.

CANADIAN TRADE IN CHINA
TORONTO, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Canada is destined to find its greatest export market in China, says J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, who paid a recent visit to Toronto. Opportunities are reported for the export of a large variety of manufactured goods. Canadian goods compete on even terms with the world in the Chinese market, he says. There is little or no opportunity for the export of cotton textiles to China, but there is a market for woolen textiles, both woven and knitted, and metal goods can be exported where the prices are competitive.

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CLERGYMEN HEAR REPORT ON HEALING

Many Episcopal Delegates Favor Stronger Recommendations for "Healing by Prayer"

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 11 (Special).—Following three years of investigation and research the Joint Committee to "consider the fuller recognition of the ministry of healing," in the Protestant Episcopal Church has filed its report to the General Convention in session here. The report does not favor a return to a healing based upon spiritual means alone, but states "the best results are to be expected where there is cordial co-operation between pastor and doctor." It is expected here, and voiced among delegates to the convention, that the report will precipitate a sharp discussion and meet considerable opposition. Many delegates are known to have been favorable to a report carrying stronger recommendations for "healing by prayer," without the advocacy of medicines.

In part the report reads: "Your committee confidently reaffirms the propositions: That God has infinite blessings of power in store for those who seek them by prayer, communion and active trust; that both the clergy and the laity of the church have too often failed to turn to God with such complete trust as will draw those powers into full service; that Christ still lives in the church's corporate experience. His power to give life and to give it more abundantly; that the faith which realizes His presence is the power which creates a heightened vitality of spirit which strengthens and sustains the health of the body; that the body no less than the spirit of man was included in the work of redemption; that the restoration of harmony of man's mind and will with the divine will often brings with it the restoration of the body; that the full power of the church's corporate intercession in this connection has been too little realized; and that confidence in the efficacy of prayer for restoration of health has not been sufficiently encouraged."

After stating that the church must "renew and act more confidently in her faith in the power of prayer," the report continues:

"But with this strong faith in the contributory power of prayer, the church must not lose sight of the fact that the healing of the body is the work of God and the Church in this matter, and should be fully recognized as the normal means appointed by God for the cure and healing of the body. She must be thankful for all progress made in medicine, surgery, nursing, hygiene and sanitation. She must believe that all these means are gifts from God and are to be used faithfully also for the welfare of mankind. Experience as well as reason shows that the best results are to be expected where there is cordial co-operation of pastor and doctor, with the patient's perfect faith in the value of the ministrations of the doctor."

The report is insistent that "special gifts of healing must be recognized, too." It comments upon the "mysterious influence of one unique personality over another personality, and often for good in the case of the sick," but cautions the church "not to commit herself hastily and officially to any opinion or form of these phenomena." It advises any who believe they possess such special power, either clergy or laity, to prepare themselves, "by care and prayer, and even medical study, for their proper and safe exercise; and this only with the approval of their Bishop and in sympathetic conference with qualified Christian physicians."

"Intercessory prayer for the sick" is declared worthy of encouragement, but the "leader" in this respect is cautioned not to declare himself a "healer" recklessly. The report invites attention to the fact that in the Book of Common Prayer, and likewise in the "Book of Offices" authorized by the House of Bishops in 1916, "there are now prayers, and other forms of pastoral ministrations to the sick, much more simple, direct, and reassuring than heretofore."

Referring to the request of the Lambeth Conference of 1920, to the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a committee of a committee to consider the "laying on of hands, of the union of the sick, and other spiritual means of healing," the report reads:

"Your committee, in the words of the Lambeth Conference of 1908, does not recommend the laying on of hands, or the anointing of the sick as a rite of the Church; nor advise the prohibition of the anointing, if anointing be earnestly desired by the sick person; only care must be taken that no return be made to the later custom of anointing as a preparation for death."

In view of the request of the Lambeth Conference of 1920 to the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a committee "to consider and report upon the use with prayer of the laying on of hands, of the union of the sick, and other spiritual means of healing," the committee recommends that no further formal action be taken on these subjects by this Church.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS FILLED TO OVERFLOW

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Many of the 1,000,000 enrolled pupils of the New York public schools were without chairs and many were on part time when the schools reopened today.

Five new school buildings with a combined seating capacity of 4018 pupils did not materially relieve the usual congestion, but it was stated by Board of Education officials that the new seatings soon would be brought to 16,000 by additions to old buildings and by the erection of small portable buildings in the outskirts of the city. The exact enrollment will not be known for several days. It was declared by officials, who were optimistic that the seat shortage would be lessened when some of the 45 building projects now in course of construction would be completed. Eventually these buildings will provide 40,000 additional seats.

MILE LONG STEEL TUBE TO AID IN TEST OF EINSTEIN THEORY

Dr. A. A. Michelson of University of Chicago, Plans Experiment With Rays of Light

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Two shafts of light racing through a steel tube, one mile in length and a foot in diameter, is the latest test devised for the Einstein theory of relativity by Prof. Albert A. Michelson, physicist of the University of Chicago, who has just returned from California where he conducted experiments at Mt. Wilson observatory.

Professor Michelson went to California last spring on the invitation of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pa., with the objects of applying further tests to the Einstein theory and of establishing the actual velocity of light. While there he devised and perfected equipment for both classes of experiments.

The phase of the Einstein theory challenged by Prof. Michelson pertains to the effect of the rotation of earth on a beam of light. Dr. Einstein has contended that the rays of light of a distant star undergo a noticeable deflection as they pass near the sun. To test his theory, Prof. Michelson, who startled the scientific world in 1920 by his announcement that he had obtained the actual dimensions of Betelgeuse and found its volume to be 27 times greater than the sun, today told of his more recent experiments.

At each of the four corners of a

square, he said, measuring a quarter at a mile on each side, a mirror was placed. From one corner a beam of light was dispatched around one way, in the direction of the rotation of the earth. Simultaneously another beam was dispatched around the other way—opposite to the direction of the earth's rotation. By use of a delicate instrument Professor Michelson was able to identify the beams upon their return. If they returned at exactly the same instant, the Einstein theory would have been repudiated; it would have established that the rotation of the earth exercises no influence over the beam of light.

"We almost succeeded this summer in our experiment," he said. "Atmospheric interference was all that prevented the complete success. Temperature variations in the mountains and valleys out there militated against us."

"We proved our principle was right, and now we plan to eliminate atmospheric interference by construction of a steel tube, one foot in diameter around the entire one mile course. By making this a vacuum, all such interference is eliminated. We expect to complete our experiment quickly next summer."

SACCO TESTIMONY IS DECLARED FALSE

DEBHAM, Mass., Sept. 11 (Special).—The fourth supplemental motion for a new trial in the Sacco-Vanzetti case was filed this afternoon in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Dedham. The motion is based on an affidavit filed by Mrs. Lola H. Andrews of Quincy, one of the star witnesses of the Commonwealth at the trial, in which she states that her testimony at the trial was false, and that her identification of Sacco was equally false.

She asserts her testimony was given as the result of being intimidated and coerced by Michael E. Stewart, chief of police of West Bridgewater, where the trial was held, of Albert L. Brollard, state police officer, and Fred G. Katzmann and Harold Williams, district attorney and assistant district attorney. When interviewed, both Mr. Katzmann and Mr. Williams denied that they had in any way intimidated or coerced the witness; though Mr. Williams admitted having questioned her before the trial so that he might know her story and what questions to ask her in order to bring it out at the trial.

MR. HUGHES TO MEET BRAZILIAN LAWYERS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has delayed his departure for the United States until tomorrow afternoon, in order to accept an invitation to address the Brazilian Lawyers' Institute.

In return for the hospitality of the Brazilians, Mr. Hughes today will entertain high government officials and members of other foreign missions to the centennial at luncheon aboard the U. S. S. Maryland, on which he is to make the return voyage. Tonight he will attend a reception at the Belgian legation given by Burgomaster Max of Brussels, the special Belgian Ambassador to the centennial.

This morning Secretary Hughes took a long mountain drive, which afforded him the opportunity of enjoying the beauties of the scenery in Rio's environs.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Sept. 9. IN ORDER to appreciate the story, it must be understood that when the title of "Senator" once becomes attached to a man it always adheres. Once a Senator always a Senator. Such is the case with George Sutherland, formerly a Senator from Utah and since then much in evidence as a counselor and adviser of official men and bodies, more recently elevated to the Supreme Bench. There also is a present-day Senator Sutherland, Howard Sutherland, Republican Senator from West Virginia, also well known in Washington.

Recently when a local literary society was casting about for some one to prepare a paper on some learned subject, "Senator Sutherland" was suggested as the very man.

There were present at the meeting the secretary of the society and the chairman of the committee on program. Each conceived it to be his duty to notify the gentleman upon whom the honor of addressing the organization had been conferred, and both proceeded to perform this task, each without consulting the other. There could have been no serious consequence from the misunderstanding if both had had the same "senator" in mind. But they didn't. The consequence was that both George Sutherland and Howard Sutherland were invited.

An awkward contretemps was in prospect and was averted only through a discovery made by the Senators themselves. One of them chanced to speak of his engagement to the other. The other quietly took the hint and remained away from the meeting. There must, however, have been a surprised secretary or chairman when the orator of the occasion was introduced.

A favorite spot for informed sight-seers at the Capitol is the room from which was sent the first telegraph message that ever went over the wire. Not everyone knows just where the room is now to find it, but it is safe to say that most of those who do know seek the place out and spend a few minutes within its walls.

The room is not imposing. It is of fair size, but of irregular shape, neither

square nor oblong, with broken lines, indeed. It is on the east side of the basement of the big building and looks out toward the Congressional Library, just back of the House disbursement office, through which it must be entered. It is occupied by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, now John H. Hollingsworth.

There is only one object in the room which is at all commemorative of the most important event in its history. That is a small, but well preserved, through means of which the artist has undertaken to preserve the spirit if not the actual view of the dispatching of that initial message.

American money of any denomination or appearance is seized upon eagerly by the people of countries where depreciated currency has made the smallest American coin valuable. The American Trade Commissioner in Austria was asked recently to forward to the United States for redemption a \$50 Confederate bill which had been in the possession of a Viennese family for a long time.

The woman who presented it had found it among her mother's effects and, believing that it was valid American money, saw herself coming into a fortune of half a million crowns. She was greatly disappointed when the Austrian banks refused to accept it and turned to the commissioner who informed her that it was not legal tender in the United States, though she might get something for it from a collector.

There are many unique positions under the Government in Washington. Potatoes and cabbages, for instance, pose for the water-color brush of Mrs. Elsie Sellers, Department of Agriculture artist. Mrs. Sellers' job is doing still-life studies for farmers. Anything from a crate of onions to a cut of beef, after she deftly places her brush, looks good enough to eat. Vegetables, fruits and meat are snapped by department photographers, arranged to show proper grading, packing and shipping. Prints are made on glass for lantern slides and on paper for posters. It is then that Mrs. Sellers applies the life-like touches.

ONTARIO RAIL MEN MAY JOIN STRIKE

Michigan Central Workers Decline to Accept Wage Cut

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 11 (Special).—Shopmen of the Michigan Central Railway in Canada may soon be on strike. Following the posting of a notice that a cut of seven cents an hour would go into effect at once and be retroactive to the time when the company first gave notice of a reduction, the men of the federated shop crafts left their benches on Saturday for a conference on the situation.

They apparently have received word as to the finding of the conciliation board which met to arbitrate their dispute, a step which is necessary in Canada before a strike can be called. It is believed the balance of the report of the board is also in the hands of the company, or else they would not be able to post the reduction notice with authority. The report, however, was not made public, and officials on both sides are reticent. It was at first stated that the men were actually out, but car shop officials stated that they were merely having a little round table conference.

The dispute of the rail men in St. Thomas is for the same causes which sent out the shopmen on the United States' lines, and would have taken place at the same time but for the fact that the Canadian law requires a board of conciliation. The men are not bound to accept the findings of this board and apparently intend to strike against the supposed adverse report.

Officials of the Michigan Central are swearing in guards for the trains. The vote of the shopmen here was originally 90 per cent in favor of a strike if wages were cut.

New Rail Body Possible

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 11 (Special).—Voicing disapproval of the way in which the Canadian conciliation board is handling their case, men of the federated shop crafts in Canada are talking seriously of severing their connections with the international organization and of forming an entirely Canadian body. From headquarters in Montreal it has been learned that the conciliation board would withhold their decision pending the settlement of the American dispute. The men claim that this is unsatisfactory to them and that they would get more satisfaction if their side were handled from a Canadian viewpoint. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees was the first body to take such a step, and it is claimed that it proved a success.

ONLY FEW TEXTILE WORKERS RETURN

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 11.—Observers at the gates of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company today said that few operatives took advantage of the company's offer, restoring the wage scale in effect previous to Feb. 1.

James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, predicted that the return to work would not be general until the company restored the 48-hour week, which was supplanted by a 54-hour schedule at the time the wage cut was announced. The strikers planned to hold meetings this afternoon.

Wage Scale Restored

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 11.—The Peppercell Manufacturing Company of this city and the York Manufacturing Company of Saco restored today the wage scale in effect before the 20 per cent reduction in August of last winter. About 5500 operatives are employed in these mills under normal operations. They accepted last winter's wage cut without a strike.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—A 20 per cent wage increase, restoring the scale in effect in February, went into effect in the Androscoggin, Hill, Bates and Continental cotton mills here today.

LUDLOW, Mass., Sept. 11.—Improvement in business conditions was the reason given for the restoration today of wage cuts in the yarn, twine and outside departments of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, manufacturers of fine products, last April. About two-thirds of the working force of several thousand are affected.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Parkhill Manufacturing Company announced today restoration of the 20 per cent wage cut which caused a strike of 1400 operatives March 28. The Fitchburg and Grant yarn mills, employing 1000 persons, also announced that a wage increase would become effective this week.

WARE, Mass., Sept. 11.—One thousand employees of the textile mills of the Otis company returned to work today under a restoration of the wage scale in effect prior to Feb. 13. It was announced that the remaining 700 operatives would be taken on as soon as conditions permitted.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 11.—Restoration of the wage scales in effect before the 20 per cent reduction made a the last seven months, was announced today by the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, and the International Cotton Corporation. The plants, which normally employ 6000 workers, have been operating with reduced forces during the strikes that followed the reduction.

The announcement restores wages in effect before Feb. 13 in the Hamilton and International plants. The Merrimack company reduced its scale on July 1 last, while the cut became effective in the Massachusetts mills on July 17.

STATE LEGION HEAD NAMED

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 11.—Edward Kelly, of Colchester, was elected commander of the Connecticut department of the American Legion at the annual state convention held here on Saturday.



Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Enforcement in New Jersey

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your advertisement, "What Prohibition Has Done," in the New York Times, has just come to my notice. In Newark, the open drinking saloon has dropped from more than 1400 to about 800, and whereas the 1400 were required to pay a tax of \$500 each annually the 800 are not taxed at all. Yet it is the common belief that every one of them disregards the Eighteenth Amendment, the Volstead Act, and the New Jersey State Enforcement Act. This remarkable condition is due in large degree to the fact that the Governor of the State openly proclaims his antagonism to the said amendment and seems highly amused at efforts to enforce respect for it, and to the further fact that all five of Newark's city commissioners and the city government generally were and are friendly to the open bar. Every one of these 800 saloons should be taxed \$500, for apparently they are as detrimental to the well-being of the people of Newark as were the 1400.

Of course, the "personal liberty" plea is insincerity personified. Nobody has really lost anything through the Eighteenth Amendment other than the distillers and the brewers and those of the saloon-keeping fraternity who were conscientious enough to shut their doors and abandon a bad business.

The whisky and beer advocates even thus early seem to have forgotten the causes that brought about the Eighteenth Amendment. In New Jersey, in such cities as Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Camden, Hoboken, and others, the state excise laws were openly ignored; in fact, any restriction of the liquor and beer traffic was and is denounced by a considerable element of the population. Half-way measures were wholly ineffective.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 23, 1922.

A Defense of Esperanto

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have read your editorial in the Monitor, Aug. 23, 1922, entitled "The Imperturbable English Language." In that article you imply that advocates of Esperanto have made attempts against English to show that the language can be replaced, improved or developed into non-existence. That statement is incorrect and unfair, and no true Esperantist hopes or desires that that language will ever supplant any national tongue.

Esperanto is offered to the world as a second or auxiliary language which the individual will learn as a means of communication with those who speak a foreign language. Esperanto is that language, and is fulfilling that purpose. It will endure because it is fit. Any unbiased person can prove these statements by investigation.

Your statement that English is not so much a language as an expression, states a general fact about all languages, and Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto, brings this out in the grammatical construction of his language, showing, for instance, that we speak not French, German, or English, but Frenchly, Germanly, or Englishly. The adverbial form is shown by proper termination. The lack of the Anglo, Dana, or Spaniard is an instinctive blind endeavor of the human mind to mark this distinction. The growth of English laws and institutions is the growth of English ideas, and is developing in spite of the limitations of the English language. English has drawn heavily on other languages to find expressions, notably the Latin and Greek.

G. PERRY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 26, 1922.

Nothing but prohibitive law worried this element, and now they are whining for "light wines and beer." In Newark, most of the restaurants and all of the 800 saloons are selling the output of three breweries, grape juice, loganberry juice, "drywine" and other concoctions. Any of the thirsty who want only a pleasant drink, and not something absolutely intoxicating, can get it without walking more than a block. Anyway, the confirmed drinker is not to be considered. But the coming generations can in large degree be saved from the fate of generations gone before.

A candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey is asking for the support of open-bar advocates with the assertion that moral suasion, or education, is the proper method through which to control dissipation and debauchery. Any one who has read history to advantage, and is at all sincere, should know that, in respect of the drinking customs of our people, "education" had been given a thorough trial, and was almost wholly ineffective, and naturally so, when we consider the custom followed by every state of the Union in permitting liquor and beer saloons to do business through the purchase of a license and the giving of "free" lunches. Any attempt through education to influence the people against the drink evil was nullified by the state and municipal taxing officials, who are always looking for new sources of taxation, but seldom if ever thinking of cutting off expense anywhere. In the particular instance of Newark, the 800 drinking saloons now open day and night could be taxed out of existence, but they have more friends in the City Commission than has the Eighteenth Amendment.

W. R. CAPPS.
Newark, N. J., Aug. 23, 1922.

Seniority in the Shops

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am calling upon you for assistance in placing before the proper authorities a proposition designed to ward peace between the striking shopmen and the railroads. I am working among the new men employed to take the place of strikers, and am quite well acquainted with their desires, habits and intentions, and can say that approximately 90 per cent of them will cease work when the railroads place them on an eight-hour basis and have them pay their own expenses. The proposition follows:

As there is apparently sufficient work for a period of six months for the strikers, for the men that remained on the job, and also for the new men that have been employed since the strike that are competent and are desirous of continuing in the service, could the railroad executives entertain the proposition of permitting the strikers to return to work with their seniority guaranteed for a period of six months, during which time the railroads and the shopmen will have the opportunity to adjust themselves to conditions, enabling them to decide whether or not the seniority shall be made permanent. In the meantime the railroads shall take care of the men that remained on the job, providing them with as good a position or pay as they are entitled to. In other words, the restoration of seniority rights for six months shall not reduce the rate of pay that these men may have been advanced to by reason of the strike. The work of the men that remained on the job may have to be rearranged, but I think this might be done.

The men who were employed to take the places of the strikers will quit almost to the man when placed on an eight-hour basis and required to pay their own expenses. Those

who wish to remain in the service can be placed by the company at different points and kept continuously employed for at least six months, which would fulfill all promises made. At the end of six months the complications that now exist will no doubt work themselves out automatically. During these six months a sufficient force of men will be employed to take care of the work fully and at the end of this period leave all power and equipment in first class condition for the light summer months.

I do not presume to have sufficient knowledge of the proceedings as handled in conferences thus far to judge whether or not this suggestion can be entertained, but from the information gathered from the press reports, it would seem that if this could be worked out the honor of the railroad managers would be maintained, the railroads would save money and, above all, peace would be restored.

Yours truly,
C. H. CARTER.
Service Inspector Rock Island Railroad, Room 312, Chicago, Ill.

Shoe Workers and Prohibition

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to express my sincere gratitude for the series of articles concerning the prohibition question, and to say a word with reference to an early article in which the statement was made that the American Shoe Workers Protective Union (that is, its members) was unanimously in favor of light wines and beer. This statement is accredited to Mr. Kraft, its secretary.

I have no doubt that that part of its 8000 membership which is present at most of its meetings is in favor of light wines and beer, but I wish to say that this is only a small percentage of its members, and I firmly believe that if the true sentiment of all its members could be ascertained it would be found overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition. I am a member of this union and know a great many of its members, and while a great many would like beer, they will tell you very readily that prohibition is a good thing and highly desirable.

I do not know of any vote having been taken at any of its meetings of anyone who has voted on this question.

J. ELAHR.

SWEDEN ADOPTS AMERICAN CARS

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 23.—Sweden today counts 40,000 automobiles, according to recent statistics, doubt the number in use two years ago. Sweden alone has 5000 cars. Swedish farmers, formerly hostile to the invasion, have become reconciled and are buying cars. Much of the gasoline and an overwhelming majority of the cars come from the United States.

TO LEAD 1923 BROWN NINE

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 8.—Q. V. Laddy, Red Bank, N. J., was elected captain of the Brown University baseball team for 1923, the vote being taken by mail by Dr. F. W. Marvel, supervisor of athletics. Laddy was first string pitcher last season, winning eight games and losing three.

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In tan, calf—9 to 13½—**\$2.95**

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MISSIE'S sizes 2½ to 7.....**\$4.35**

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Black and tan, in sizes to 5½—**\$3.35**

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NEW YORK FOUNDED
1626, SAYS WRITERNetherlanders Planning Celebration
of 300th Anniversary of
Purchase of Manhattan

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The 300th anniversary of the founding of New York will be celebrated in 1926, and not in 1924, as recent cable dispatches from Europe indicated, according to tentative plans now under consideration by The Netherlands Chamber of Commerce here.

L. Wittert van Hoogland, secretary of the chamber, in an article, "Holland and Her Colonies," just published, retells in an interesting way the story of Peter Minuit's purchase of the island of Manhattan, 24,000 acres, for \$26, the assessed valuation of which is \$6,000,000,000.

Mr. Van Hoogland includes in his article a facsimile of the first manifest of a ship clearing from New York together with the official announcement of the deal by which the Dutch traders obtained the island "from the wild men for 60 guilders." Minuit, who later became first Governor of Manhattan, represented the chartered West India Company of Amsterdam. "Late in 1624," writes Mr. Van Hoogland, "the same Peter Minuit dispatched a sailing vessel, called Het Wapen van Amsterdam (The Arms of Amsterdam) to The Netherlands with a cargo valued in present-day currency at \$25,000. In 1921, the total value of all exports from the port of New York was more than \$2,500,000,000, or 100,000 times New York's exports in 1626." He continues:

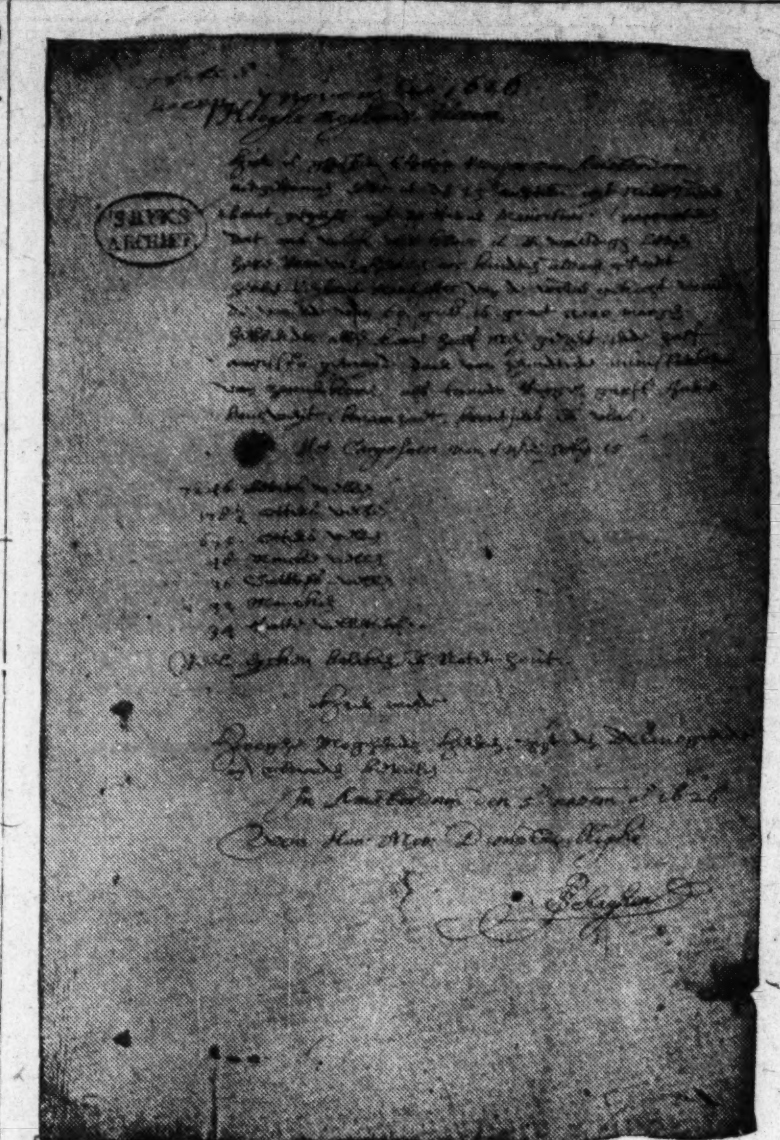
As 1926 approaches, we may prepare ourselves to read and hear a great deal of the memorable days when the Dutch became masters of Manhattan and laid the foundation for the mightiest, wealthiest, most progressive center of population recorded in history. Most of the historians of the last three centuries who have endeavored to preserve for posterity the doings and sayings, the coming and going, the life and death of the Dutch in New York, have not always been written their control, presenting dates and facts that tend to obscure, if not to misrepresent important events of those early days. To mention only one very important error, up to a half dozen years ago it was generally believed, and in many circles that belief persists, that New Amsterdam was founded, not in 1624, but in 1624. Recent investigation and discoveries point to the fallacy of this contention.

Mr. Van Hoogland then courses the various maritime enterprises of the Dutch from the time Hendrik Hudson discovered, in 1609, the mighty river which today bears his name, to the events of the following years leading up to the trouble of the Dutch settlers with the English and their surrender to them, in 1664, and the later change of name from New Amsterdam to New York.

The translation of the first manifest of a ship sailing from New Amsterdam for Holland, on Nov. 7, 1626, with a cargo worth \$25,000 follows:

High and Mighty Sirs:
Here arrived yesterday the ship The Arms of Amsterdam which sailed from New Amsterdam out of the Mauritius River on Sept. 23; they report that our people there are healthy and live peacefully. Their women also have borne children there; they have bought the island Manhattan from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders, is 11,000 morgens in extent. They sowed all their grain in the middle of May and harvested it the middle of August. Thereof being samples of summer grain, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, small beans and flax. The cargo of the aforesaid ship is:

7246 Beaver Skins
1734 Otter Skins
675 Otter Skins
48 Mink Skins
36 Cat Skins
33 Mink Skins
34 Rat Skins
Many Logs of Oak and Nut wood
High and Mighty Sirs be ye commended to the Almighty's grace in Amsterdam, Nov. 5, Anno 1626 Your
Mightiness' Obedient
P. Schagen



First Manifest of a Ship Clearing From New York, Together With Announcement of the Purchase, by Peter Minuit, of Manhattan Island - From the Indians in 1626

SUCCESS IN RAISING
SUNKEN SHIP STIRS
NEW SALVAGE HOPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The successful raising of a passenger steamship, the Per Brahe, sunk in 120 feet of water in Lake Vaetern, Sweden, during a heavy gale in November, 1918, is reported from Stockholm. This operation, which has been followed with great interest throughout Sweden, is considered a most remarkable piece of salvage work and arouses hope that larger vessels which have gone down in greater depths may be recovered, since the apparatus used in this instance was of the most primitive kind.

The Per Brahe when about 400 yards off Port Haestholmen encountered one of the sudden and violent gales for which the lake is noted. She was soon overwhelmed by the waves, so that she capsized and foundered. Experts reported that there was no chance of salvaging the ship, which was therefore abandoned by the owners. Subsequently an attempt by a private company to bring her to the surface failed. Local interests, however, formed a joint stock company, and with the assistance of divers began salvage operations in May of this year. By means of two vessels, from the depths of which heavy wire hawsers were rigged, the steamer was raised sufficiently to enable her to be towed into shallow water, where she was grounded. She was then floated and pumped dry, after which she was towed away for repairs.

YANGTZE RIVER
TO BE IMPROVED

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—The Yangtze River Commission which is directing a project for the improvement of the great waterway has appointed George G. Strobe, chief survey engineer in connection with the project. Mr. Strobe was in the Philippine government service for 12

years as hydraulic engineer, designing irrigation, river and harbor works. Before he went to the Philippines he was graduated from Chicago University in 1902 and received a degree from the University of Michigan in 1904, subsequently teaching civil engineering at the University of Michigan for a period of years.

CAVERN MUSEUM
WILL BE CLASSED
AS NATIONAL PARK

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 11.—Morrison Cavern, 45 miles southeast of this city, said to have been discovered in 1905 by George Morrison, has been placed under the supervision of the superintendent of national parks and renamed the Lewis and Clark cave in honor of the famous explorers. The cavern has a collection of stalactites and stalagmites which is said to have few rivals in the country. After the proper lighting has been installed the large underground natural museum will be opened to the public.

The mouth of the passageway to the cave is at the summit of a limestone cliff 1200 feet above the Jefferson River. The main room of the cave is large enough to permit holding large meetings there.

MANY GARDENERS
TO MEET IN BOSTONNational Association Will Discuss
Education Plans

Private gardeners and the superintendents of large estates are coming to Boston from all parts of the country next week to attend the twelfth annual convention of the National Association of Gardeners, which begins its meetings at Horticultural Hall at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Mayor Curley will welcome the delegates, and among the speakers will be President A. C. Burrage of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Robert Cameron of Ipswich, president of the association, will preside at the business sessions, which will continue through Wednesday. There will be an open meeting in the lecture hall Tuesday evening, at which time Edward I. Farrington, editor of Horticulture, will give an illustrated lecture on "The Arnold Arboretum." The annual banquet will be held Wednesday evening at the Brunswick Hotel, which is to be the headquarters of the delegates during convention week.

Thursday and Friday will be occupied with trips to many of the important estates in and around Boston. Thursday's trip will include the North Shore, with a banquet on the Crane estate at Ipswich, and among the estates visited will be that of Mr. Burrage, famous for the world over for its orchids. On Friday the gardeners will ride through the Arnold Arboretum and Franklin Park, after which they will go to Wellesley to see estates there.

Among the subjects to be taken up at the convention will be the education of gardeners, which is now receiving much attention from the association. A special course, the first ever given, will be opened at the Massachusetts Agricultural College this month, and will be under the joint direction of the college and the Gardeners' Association. This will be a two years' course and will be succeeded by an apprenticeship on commercial or private estates, where the learned.

CO-OPERATION URGED
IN CANADIAN TAXES

TORONTO, Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence).—There is need for a Dominion-wide municipal association, with the provincial associations represented, Dr. Horace L. Brittain told representatives to the Ontario Municipal Association in session here. He proposed that the delegates to it be sent on provincial associations and provincial departments with most of the expense paid by the Dominion Government. It should meet annually at Ottawa.

Such an organization would assist in urging co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Government in taxation, Dr. Brittain said. He pointed out that in some provinces, British Columbia for one, there are now three classes of income taxes, Dominion, provincial and municipal.

FINNISH LOAN ARRANGED
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The municipality of Helsingfors has arranged for a loan with Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland banks. The amount is 40,000,000 Finnish marks, and the interest is at 7 per cent. The current interest in Finland continues very high and the bank rate has been 9 per cent for a considerable period.

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Women Break Another Barrier
After Many Years' Struggle

British Accountants Societies, Very Exclusive Organizations, Have Removed Sex Disqualification

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Another woman's victory recently has been recorded here, in the acceptance by the Incorporated Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Miss Harris Smith. For nearly 30 years Miss Smith has pioneered the way for women into business. In 1895 she qualified in the profession of accountancy and was eligible for membership in the accountants' societies—except for the fact that she was a woman. Miss Smith refused to consider her womanhood as a disqualification and grudgingly battled through the years, continually knocking for admittance until, at last, her efforts were crowned with success.

But although Miss Smith's name was not until recently inscribed on the roll of authorized accountants she did not allow the omission to interfere with the practice of her chosen profession. Neither did it prevent people—principally women at first—from employing her. She now has a large clientele of both sexes and audits the accounts of some of the most important businesses in the country.

Women are now admitted on the same terms as men to the Institute and Society. Candidates must pass an entrance examination before their A. I. C. A. or the S. I. A. A. and after they qualify for a university degree. The term of articles is five years, but candidates who possess a university degree need serve only three years. The cost of articles varies from £150 to £200, and there are other fees for coaching, etc., which make the training rather expensive. Candidates with a certain amount of experience and exceptional qualifications sometimes receive a small salary during the term of articles. It is not at all easy even for men to gain admittance to the profession. Both the Institute and the Society allow their members to take not more than two articulated clerks, so that a person who is a member of both may never have more than four at the same time.

But although the two premier bodies of accountants have only recently admitted women, it is to the lasting credit of the London Association of Accountants, incorporated in 1905, that it welcomed women from the first. It is, however, in rather a different category from the Institute and the Society. In order to become a member of the London As-

sociation it is not necessary to be articulated. Five years' practical experience and the passing of a special examination is accepted instead. Women therefore with a talent for accountancy but without the means to comply with the demands of the older organizations may find their association with the less exacting association.

LOW PRICES AFFECT
JAMAICAN CANE CROP

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The report of the Director of Agriculture, just published, shows 1921 was a year of high sugar production. However, the prices fell suddenly and sharply, so that the value of the total exports, which in 1920 stood at more than \$7,000,000, a record for recent years, sank in 1921 to a value of \$3,353,000.

The crisis which came upon the sugar industry was particularly disastrous, and but for the financial help given by the Legislature there would have been almost general ruin among the sugar planters. The sugar crop in 1921 was affected by the drought of the preceding year, and exports in sugar fell to 26,000 tons, or 8000 tons below the export of 1920. But, whereas, in 1920 the 34,000 tons stood for a value of \$3,000,000, in 1921, sent 55 per cent of her sugar export to the Canadian market, while 41 per cent went to the English.

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RAILROAD PLANNING
ANNIVERSARY EVENT

CHICAGO, Sept. 1. (Special Correspondence).—The Rock Island Lines are making extensive plans for the celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the operation of its first passenger train to be commemorated Oct. 10.

While the observance of the anniversary will be general on the system, special exercises will be held at several points on the railroad where epochal steps in the pioneer days of railroading were taken. One of these will be Joliet, Ill., the first terminus of the road to which passenger service was established. A monument will be unveiled to Samuel H. Reed, the engineer who built the line in the State, at a ceremony at Joliet to be participated in by Rock Island officials.

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*The Architectural
Collections of the
Boston Public Library*

Irish Architecture

turning to France, Germany, and the Netherlands, one finds not only the books devoted to the historical bases of their architecture, but a surprising number as well of expensively illustrated folios reproducing nineteenth century work. Much of it is now seen so essentially inartistic that one marvels how its contemporaries could have believed it worthy to be enshrined in publications de luxe. The exotic styles, the strange but scintating church architecture of the orthodox countries, Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece, with their Oriental neighbors, Armenia and Georgia, also have their monographs in folio. The text may sometimes be in an unfamiliar Slavic tongue but the illustrations of little-known monuments are welcome.

Architectural Decoration

Private Catalogues

for more intensive use of the architectural resources of the library, the desideratum is a general index of architectural illustration. This, the general index of architectural illustrations discussed above, is a tremendous task which no single library

Title Page of a Collection of Drawings of Ancient Roman Temples, Published in the Seventeenth Century, Photographed From a Copy in the Architectural Collection of the Boston Public Library, Catalogued Under G. G. de Rossi

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31
Special Correspondence

Mary Pickford has practically completed "Tess of the Storm Country," and is very much pleased with the results obtained. The picture is to be shown in New York some time in October, and shortly after the premiere of Douglas Fairbanks' "Robin Hood." Miss Pickford and her husband will be there for both events.

"The Endless Chain"

The play is excellently played in every detail. Olive May, Martha Mayo and Vera Hale, aided by Kenneth Hunter and Harry Stubbs, as the society people, give the play its proper atmosphere. Harriet Harlow gives a quiet and manly performance of the third angle in the triangle, and Kenneth MacKenna is charmingly boyish in the early scenes of the play and improves steadily until its finish. Miss Margaret Lawrence, as Amy Reeves, steps into the front rank of American actresses. F. L. S.

Chicago, Sept. 7

spirt. Claus Sluter executed the statues of Philip the Bold and John the Fearless. Bouchard has inscribed this sculptor of old days as the artist who somewhat later in life, a priest, sincerely as he stands with tools in his hands. The original work in the court of the ducal palace at Dijon, France. The third figure is that of "Olivetan," the translator of the Bible, the original piece of sculpture being in the Louvre Museum. The fourth is "Resignation," a high relief of the monument erected by the municipality of St. Giles in France. This is Bouchard's introduction to the Art Institute and to western sculptors. Lorado Taft, writing in his "Modern Trends in Sculpture," declares, "Bouchard's sculpture generation, my humble judgment, is that of generous but well-balanced genius. Henry Bouchard."

On the day of the critical period, the old stalwart member of the board of directors, noting his faithful labor and fidelity, said, "Let us have the old man up here and ask him what he would like to have. Medals and prizes are their way. This man deserves something in the line. Perhaps there is something in the back of his head that would please him more than an honorable mention or a vacation. Whatever it is, if we can suggest it to him, he deserves it without question. Question the trustees, skeptical of the result, consented.

The man was called. He smiled whimsically when the matter was explained. "Yes," he said, "I never thought I could ask for it, but my dream of last night has fringed my mind. I have had a hunger for many years to see far into the world by day, and the sky at night. But I have had my furnaces, I like my work, and I can satisfy my wishes."

▲ **A Mesopotamian Well-Curb**
The "Gallery of Recent Acquisitions"—contributions from many arts—has its entertaining side. It is mentioned here because the writer believes that it is more than a gallery for the public. The catalog of items has a little bit of everything from Singshale jewelry, Greek vases, mortuary tablets, bronzes and water color to well-curbs. The marble well-curb (a fragment) is thirteenth century Saracenic work from Mesopotamia. The marble well-curb is the design in the relief on the curb being chaste in its beauty. The museum guard stands beside the onlooker and says softly, as if talking to himself: "Is it not possible that the great Saladin quenched his thirst at this well?" And so the present is conjured away and the romance of the Near East is evoked. Believing that everyone has read

"If," by Lord Dunsany

the forehead by Bebo, it will be
difficult to recall the scene, in which
later I defined the greatest of the
dramatists whose power steals away
our consciousness and we are his—
definition with which to test any work
of art. While this is the spell of the
Mesopotamian well-curl, the Greek
and the Chinese, the Egyptian, the
of the balcony, the paintings by Mary
Cassatt, the water colors and "Home
of Pilate—Venice," by Martin Rico y
Ortega, as well as "The Salvation
Inn," by Rowlandson, are regarded
as the most beautiful and true of his
beaten and more painting, and thus
Davies in Mr. Ryerson's gallery of
modern painting, "The Coral Sea,"
"The Sacramental Tree," and "The
Nearer Forest" are haunting in their
suggestion while escaping conviction.
The artist's power is to make of
the commonplace, to afford an escape
to dreams.

L. M. McC.

Chamber Music Plans

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence).—At the University of Minnesota this year Mrs. C. M. Scott has engaged the Fionleaze and the London string quartets and the Mozart Opera Company for the chamber music course, Mischa Elman, Fritz Kreisler, Myra Hess, Pablo Casals and Eva Gauthier, Lee Pattison and Guy Maier, and Sigrid Onegin for the regular concert series.

The new \$300,000 music building at the university is ready for occupancy. It is one of the most imposing edifices on the campus. Add to this the contemplated music building for the University of Science and Art, for which ground will be broken this month, and it will be seen that rapid progress is being made to meet the growing demand for musical education in this part of the world.

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Science Monitor.*

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 BY FRANK A. BOULTON

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL CONCERNS
STEADILY GAIN
IN PRODUCTIONEnding of Coal Strike of Actual
as Well as Sentimental Value
—Prices Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (Special)—Steel mill operations the past week have been slowly increasing and are approaching a 60 per cent rate of operations. At the peak in June, operations were at the rate of 75 per cent of capacity and at the valley a fortnight ago they had declined to 55 per cent. The cessation of the coal strikes has not only helped the steel industry actually, but sentimentally as well. Seeing the end of the strike steel men are more willing to dig heavily into reserve coal piles and speed output.

Blast furnaces were the first to bank when the two strikes became serious and now they are the first to resume operations. Of the 50 furnaces which ceased operations since the strike, about 17 have again resumed. Here and there a steel department is still being curtailed in operation but on the whole an increase is taking place.

Now that the car shortage is acute the Pittsburgh steel mills are depending more on the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers for shipments of coal from mines to coke ovens and mills. Harges are bringing up huge quantities. Many steel companies which were out of the market on steel products either partially or completely for the last four weeks are coming back into the market and offering materials.

More Price Advances Likely

It is believed that price advances from now on will be in those items which have not advanced proportionately to kindred items. For instance, steel rails are still \$40 a ton, whereas steel billets from which they are made are at the same price. Tin plate which has been at \$4.75 a box for many months must surely go up. Some predict a \$5 price, while others say it will be to \$5.25, arguing that a big rise will take place to compensate for its long period of stability. New high prices have been made on wire nails at \$2.75 a keg but for many weeks the price remained at \$2.40 for the corporation and \$2.50 for the independent companies; then the latter raised to \$2.60.

Pig iron prices have been moving upward faster than those of more highly finished iron and steel. A \$2 advance at Chicago has brought iron to \$32. Eastern Pennsylvania iron is established at \$34 base and Buffalo iron at \$34 to \$35. Many districts have been cut off from their usual sources of supply. In the Chicago district local iron only is available as the southern supply is unobtainable because of railroad embargoes, the transportation situation in the south being worse than in the north. Chicago furnaces have been shipping as far as Ohio where freight is \$4.25 per ton. In New England, which normally uses Pennsylvania, Buffalo and Alabama iron, foreign iron is practically the only kind to be had. Foreign iron prices have not kept pace with those of domestic, the former still being at \$25 to \$30, c. i. f. Atlantic port, depending on grade of iron and country of origin. Coke prices are lower at \$10 to \$10.50 for furnace grades and \$13 to \$14 for foundry.

August Production Lower

Two important sets of production statistics for August came out during the week, both showing marked declines. The loss in pig iron production was 19,000 tons daily. The August output was 1,816,170 tons, compared with 2,405,365 tons in July. There was a net loss of 28 active furnaces, which with the 20 furnaces lost in July made practically 50 furnaces that ceased operations because of the two strikes.

Steel ingot production, one of the best barometers of the industry, decreased by 272,522 tons in August for the 30 companies which report to the American Iron and Steel Institute, these companies having made 87½ per cent of the Nation's steel in 1921. In July there had been a falling off of more than 47,000 tons and in June by 76,600 tons. August output was 2,214,582 tons. The production last month was at the rate of 26,574,984 gross tons a year, which compares with a rate of 29,845,248 tons years in July. The low record of recent years was made in July, 1921, when output was only 803,376 gross tons.

A third set of statistics for August showed a gain. This was in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation which were up by 173,944 tons. Orders on books on Aug. 31 were 5,950,105 tons. Though on the surface this increase seems to reflect good conditions, more properly it must be interpreted as showing a falling behind in production by the corporation, thus allowing the orders to accumulate.

July Exports Declined

Iron and steel exports for July were made public by the Department of Commerce and showed a decline of more than 60,000 tons. In this period mills were so concerned with filling domestic steel orders during the scarcity of fuel that they neglected to consider foreign business and were not willing to make the usual concessions. The slump in the orders from Japan alone amounted to 43,000 tons. Canada forged ahead of Japan as a buyer of American products, taking 43,000 tons, Japan buying 37,600 tons.

Nearly all of the non-ferrous metals showed strength during the week, though there was not much activity. It is notable that copper has shown so much price stability during the year. Whereas steel prices have advanced about 70 per cent since the low levels of March, copper has risen only 10 per cent. At present the tone of the market is very strong. Careful buyers who last week were able to

pick up small lots at a trifle under the 14c quotation have recently found that they had to pay the full 15c price. More producers are quoting 14½c than a week ago. A wave of wage advances in the copper mines and smelters and brass works is starting, following the example in the steel industry, where a 20 per cent rise took place. Copper sales in August were about 110,000,000 pounds. Consumption of copper was about 25,000,000 pounds greater than shipments during the month. All factors point to higher prices.

Lead and Zinc Higher

Lead prices advanced gradually during the week, the net change having been \$1 a ton, having been quoted at the week's close at 5.60 to 5.65 cents a pound, East St. Louis. Sales have been better all summer than usual for that period of the year. In March lead was 4.42½ cents a pound and hence has risen about 1½ cents a pound since then.

Zinc prices have been firming during the week and the quotable price is 6.30 cents a pound, East St. Louis, an advance of \$1 per ton during the week. Some buying has been done in anticipation of the passage of the present tariff bill which would impose a duty on zinc. Higher prices are in prospect because of an advance in ore prices and shortage of cars, thus curtailing production. A decrease of zinc stocks is expected when the monthly statistics are made public at the middle of the month.

Tin has been inactive due to the lack of buying interest on the part of tin-plate makers, who have been handicapped by strike troubles. Straits tin sells at 33½ cents a pound. An increase of 2764 tons in the world's visible supply in August had a bearish influence on the market.

DIVIDENDS

The Kentucky Securities Corporation declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 on registered Sept. 20. Regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 on registered Sept. 20. The annual meeting occurs Oct. 11.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Sept. 30. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 23.

The Corona Typewriter, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the first preferred and 1½ per cent on the second preferred shares, payable Oct. 2. Books close Sept. 15 and reopen Oct. 3.

The Steel Tube Co. of America declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Eastern Texas Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 2 to holders of record of Sept. 15.

McCulloch Stores Corporation declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Standard Textile Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred A and B stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.	82	82
Amalgamated Cotton	122	122
Barnard Mfg. Co.	122	122
Border City Mfg. Co.	142	150
Bourne Mills	130	130
Chatham Mills	105	105
Charlton Mills	145	145
Cornell Mills	210	210
Davis Mills	106	106
Darol Mills	112	116
Easton Electric Light Co.	127	127
Flint Mills	200	215
Granite Mills	104	110
King Philip Mills	155	155
Laurel Lake Mills, conf.	40	40
Laurel Mills	122	122
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	122	122
Mechanics Mills	125	125
Merchants Mfg. Co.	150	150
Narragansett Mills	118½	118½
Parker Mills	145	145
Pilgrim Mills, pfd.	100	100
Pilgrim Mills, com.	125	125
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	80	80
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	115	115
Sanford Spinning Co., com.	100	100
Seacoast Mills	47½	47½
Shove Mills	80	85
Stafford Mills	115	115
Stevens Mfg. Co.	130	130
Trotter & W. Mfg. Co.	650	750
Tremont Mills	165	165
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	204	204
Wampanoag Mills	130	130
Westgate Mills	98	98

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Showers tonight and Tuesday; cooler; moderate southerly winds, becoming northwest Tuesday.

Southern New England: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; cooler; moderate south, shifting to north winds.

Northern New England: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; cooler; moderate south, shifting to north winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week

Unsettled and showers with temperature above normal the first part of the week, and generally fair with normal temperature thereafter, in the North and Middle Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany .. 70 Kansas City .. 64

Astoria City .. 74 Memphis .. 62

Boston .. 72 Montreal .. 72

Buffalo .. 72 Nantucket .. 72

Calgary .. 48 New Orleans .. 78

Charleston .. 78 New York .. 72

Chicago .. 58 Philadelphia .. 70

Denver .. 50 Pittsburgh .. 76

Des Moines .. 48 Portland, Me. .. 64

Eastport .. 56 Portland, Ore. .. 64

Galveston .. 78 San Francisco .. 66

Hattaras .. 80 St. Louis .. 56

Helen .. 56 St. Paul .. 44

Jacksonville .. 80 Washington .. 72

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS FIGURES

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The following comparative table gives the live stock receipts at Chicago for the week ended Sept. 10, 1922.

Last wk Prev wk Last yr

Hogs .. 112,228 135,989 102,333

Cattle .. 49,958 62,834 42,847

Sheep .. 13,875 17,282 108,502

Total .. 176,061 216,105 253,682



Brig-Gen. Arthur M. Asquith, D. S. O.

FOR one whose active participation in business dates only from 1911, the present position of Brig-Gen. A. M. Asquith, D. S. O., is probably unique. He is already chairman of one well-established public company—the Orient Company Ltd.—and a director of three others—the Government and General Investment Co. Ltd., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd., and the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd.

Prior to embarking on a business career Brigadier-General Asquith was in the Sudan Civil Service for a number of years, but relinquished his appointment in 1911 and from that year till the outbreak of war in 1914 held various business posts in London and Argentina. When war was declared he joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and served ashore with the Naval Division in Belgium, Gallipoli and France. He greatly distinguished himself in the field and was awarded the D. S. O. and two bars—a rare distinction, which those who served under him agreed he thoroughly deserved. After having been in command of a brigade for some time, he was appointed Controller of the Trench Warfare Department and in 1919 took over charge of the Government Appointments Board—a much abused department, whose function was to place demobilized officers and men into posts in civil life.

Brigadier-General Asquith is a son of the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, formerly Prime Minister of England. He has so far evinced no desire to follow in his father's footsteps.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
EARNINGS REPORT
FOR FISCAL YEARTraffic Decline and Freight Rate
Reductions Make Inroads
on Income

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net income of \$6,388,891 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after deduction of preferred dividends, to \$2,654 a share earned on \$151,945,548 outstanding common stock. This compares with net income of \$7,245,480, or \$32.1 a share in 1920.

*Includes two months' federal compensation and six months' Government guaranty.

Effect of Rate Cuts

The annual report for the calendar year 1921, marks the ninety-fifth year of the railroad company's existence.

During the entire year of 1921 the transportation property of the company was operated solely by the company on its own behalf and upon its own responsibility, the first whole year so operated since 1917.

It is explained that the business depression, which began in the fall of 1920, and continued throughout the year, resulted in a very marked decline in the traffic handled. While the loss of revenue due to the decline in the volume of traffic was partly offset by the increase in rates and charges made effective Aug. 26, 1920, the total revenues were less than anticipated because of the numerous rate reductions made throughout the year 1921 on certain commodities, particularly those relating to agriculture, building operations, road construction, etc., such as grain and grain products, lumber, iron ore, sand, gravel, coal, etc., which commodities constitute a large portion of the company's traffic.

Expenses Curtailed

In these circumstances it became necessary to curtail the expenses to the lowest point consistent with safe and efficient operation. The reduction in revenues was in part offset by reduction in wages authorized by the United States Railroad Labor Board and made effective July 1, 1921, and also by some decrease in the prices of material and fuel.

The operated mileage of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is 5187 miles, and including 218 miles of its subsidiary companies, the total first main track mileage of the system is 5405 miles.

THIRD CLASS TRAVEL LIGHT

Although the immigrant quotas for 1922-23 are in effect making it very difficult for immigrants to come into the United States, there has been no increase in third-class ocean travel. Restrictive immigration laws have cost the shipping companies more than \$30,000,000 of revenue the first nine months of this year compared with the 1921 period, it is estimated.

STEAMSHIPS MAY
CARRY FRUITS
OF CALIFORNIARefrigerated Service Between
Pacific and Atlantic a
Possibility

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence).—Prompted with the idea of eliminating any recurrence of the financial dangers that confront California ranchers today, Fred N. Bigelow, state market director, is making plans to induce intercoastal steamship lines to begin a refrigerated service for California's perishable goods between Los Angeles and the Atlantic seaboard.

That an abundance of freight requiring refrigeration, such as ripe fruit and vegetables, would be available for water transportation is assured. The only drawback to the plan is lack of return freight to this coast requiring the refrigerated space.

According to Mr. Bigelow, means of removing the obstacle have been found. Various South American fruit shippers are desirous of securing refrigerated space for their products to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Bigelow says that he has been in touch with these interests, and that the only thing now standing in the way of the service is a lack of perishable fruit between New York and South America.

Mr. Bigelow says that he hopes to find the missing link in the chance of refrigerated water service in this schedule: California fruits to New York, eastern perishables to South America and South American tropical fruits to the Pacific Coast.

INDIANOMA REFINING'S REPORT

The Indianoma Refining Company reports for six months ended June 30 last, total sales of \$5,597,072, net income before depreciation of \$441,788, total surplus \$2,145,364 compared with \$2,178,933 on June 30, 1921.

SOUND INVESTMENT

Forman Investments have proved sound for 37 years. They always yield a liberal rate consistent with safety and require no attention by the investor. They are secured by First Mortgages on High Grade Income Producing Real Estate. How Forman Investments will protect your capital and build your income is interestingly told in our booklet, "How to Select Safe Bonds." For free copy, send 10¢ to Forman & Co., Dept. 28, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago 27 Years Without Loss to a Customer.

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PORTLAND OREGON

WORLD-WIDE
COMMERCIAL
ARBITRATIONSettlement of All Trade Disputes
Throughout the Globe Nearer
Realization

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The cause of universal arbitration instead of litigation to settle commercial disputes both in this country and abroad, after centuries of agitation, is at last making definite strides toward realization, according to A. J. Wolfe, Chief of the Commerce Department's Division of Commercial Laws. "The combined efforts of the Department of Commerce, trade groups, and bar associations," says Mr. Wolfe, "are beginning to get results in the form of a plan, world-wide in its scope, providing for the enactment of a national law in this country and for treaty arrangements to make it effective abroad."

"The commercial world has hardly begun to realize the significance of the conferences held last fall under the department's auspices, which were followed by energetic efforts by the friends of arbitration, including the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the United States Chamber of Commerce."

"Indorsement by the American Bar Association in its last convention of a federal bill to make arbitration contracts valid and enforceable and of a clause to the same effect for the mutual recognition of such contracts by treaties of the United States with other countries, has been one of the most striking developments to date."

Arbitration True Solution

"Never perhaps in the history of commerce has the feeling been so strong that arbitration is the true solution of difficulties arising between honorable merchants both at home and abroad."

"The recent cancellations are the principal factor which has rallied so much support to the plan. The temptation to escape the hazards of contract by repudiating the contract itself or by seeking refuge in technicalities has been undermining the age-long fundamentals of business intercourse."

"Arbitration offers an equitable substitute for protracted, expensive, and friendship-destroying litigation which will work to its greatest advantage in foreign trade transactions wherein the contracting parties are so often thousands of miles apart."

Recent Developments

In reviewing recent developments, Mr. Wolfe said:

"An arbitration law which permits merchants to agree to arbitrate their differences and by which the awards of arbitrators have the force of judicial verdicts, now exists in the State of New York."

"A conference held in the Department of Commerce on Nov. 15, 1921, went on record as recognizing the value and importance of commercial arbitration in the effort to conserve perishable and semi-perishable food products now going to waste at the rate of millions of dollars annually because of trade disputes."

"The American Bar Association in its annual convention in San Francisco in July last gave its emphatic approval to the draft of a federal law to legalize arbitration in interstate commerce and in admiralty matters. The bill is entitled, 'A bill to make valid and enforceable written provisions or agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts, maritime transactions, or commerce among the states or territories or with foreign nations.'"

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America has undertaken a work of immense significance in taking up with its constituent chambers the great and practical problem of providing the machinery for making commercial arbitration readily available to merchants at home and abroad and for making it a dependable weapon in clearing up the obstructions to the development of trade. Several chambers of commerce have advised the Department of Commerce of the perfecting of such machinery, notably the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles."

"A world-wide distributed question-

naire sent out by the Department of Commerce is beginning to bring out the great interest exhibited in other lands in the possibilities of commercial arbitration.

"Quick justice without recourse to courts by way of tribunals, explains the whole proposition in a nutshell. The federal arbitration law, if finally passed by Congress, will have advanced the cause a long way. The safest method of insuring recognition of its provisions in foreign countries is by the adoption of a clause in commercial treaties with foreign nations, establishing the validity of commercial arbitration agreements between private parties."

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate .. 4½% 4½%
Outside com'l papers .. 4½% 4½%
Year money .. 4½% 4½%
Customers' com'l ins. .. 4½% 4½%
Individual, cus. col. ins. .. 5% 5%
Bar silver in New York .. 70½c 70½c
Bar silver in London .. 35¼d 35¼d
Mexican dollars .. 53¼c 53¼c
Bar gold in London .. 92½ 92½
Canadian ex. dis. .. 1½ 1½
Domestic bar silver .. 89¼c 89¼c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston .. 4½	Chicago .. 4½	
New York .. 4½	St. Louis .. 4½	
Philadelphia .. 4½	Kansas City .. 4½	
Cleveland .. 4½	Minneapolis .. 4½	
Richmond .. 4½	Dallas .. 4½	
Atlanta .. 4½	San Francisco .. 4½	
Amsterdam .. 4	London .. 3	
Athens .. 6½	Madrid .. 5½	
Berlin .. 7	Paris .. 5	
Bombay .. 4½	Prague .. 5	
Brussels .. 4½	Rome .. 5½	
Bucharest .. 6	Sofia .. 6½	
Calcutta .. 4	Stockholm .. 4½	
Christiania .. 5	Swiss Bank .. 3½	
Copenhagen .. 5	Tokyo .. 8	
Helsingfors .. 9	Vienna .. 7	
Lisbon .. 7	Warsaw .. 7	

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston Delivery.
Prime Eligible Banks—
60-90 days .. 2 3¼%
30-60 days .. 3 3¼%
Under 30 days .. 3 3¼%
Eligible Private Banks—
60-90 days .. 3¼%
30-60 days .. 3¼%
Under 30 days .. 3¼%
Eligible Private Banks—
60-90 days .. 3¼%
30-60 days .. 3¼%
Under 30 days .. 3¼%

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges .. 37,000,000	378,000,000	
Year ago today .. 31,356,943	309,000,000	
Balances .. 17,000,000	66,200,000	
Year ago today .. 11,364,436	61,900,000	
F R bank credit .. 16,635,396	61,900,000	

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling .. 44.45%	44.45%	44.45%	
Cables .. 4.45%	4.45%	4.45%	
France .. 0.766	0.766	183	
Germany .. 0.0064	0.0064	238	
Italy .. 0.0022½	0.0022½	193	
Spain .. 16.93	16.93	193	
Sweden .. 0.0015	0.0015	2026	
Switzerland .. 0.0025	0.0025	193	
Belgian francs .. 0.723	0.723	193	
Kronen (Austria) .. 1.46	0.0015	2026	

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HEAVY BUYING
OF EQUIPMENT
ISSUES TODAYMany Stocks Make New High
Records in the New
York Market

Extensive buying of equipment shares, due to the execution of week-end orders from out of town points, featured the firm opening of today's New York Stock Market.

Nearly a score of shares were pushed up to new high records for the year in the first half hour of trading, some of the leaders being Atlantic Coast Line, "So," Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, preferred, Illinois Central common and preferred, Baldwin, American Locomotive, American Brake Shoe, Railway Steel Spring, Hupp Motors, Mack Trucks and Austin Nichols, all at gains of large fractions to 3/4 points.

Mexican Petroleum and Standard Oil of California also were strong but General Asphalt was reactionary, declining more than 2 points. Other weak spots were Public Service of New Jersey, National Lead, American Hide & Leather preferred, Chandler Motors, Consolidated Gas and Postum Cereal, which fell back small fractions to 1/4 points.

Profit-taking and professional selling pressure, after an early display of strength, caused a confused price movement throughout the morning. The effect of the selling was modified somewhat by the continued inquiry for equipment, steel, and some of the motor accessory shares and specialties.

The buying power disappeared to a large extent in the foreign oil group, Mexican Petroleum dropping more than 2 points with General Asphalt common and preferred, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Studebaker, American Ice, and General American Tank also were reactionary, the declines ranging from 1 to 7 points. Gains of 2 to nearly 5 points, however, were recorded by Pullman, Fisher Body, Cossden Oil preferred, National Biscuit, Atlas Powder, Allis Chalmers preferred, and Sears Roebuck.

Call money opened and renewed at 4 per cent.

Mixed price changes marked today's early dealings in bonds. Activity again centered in railroad mortgages, and the features of which were Norfolk and Western Convertible 6s and Chicago & Alton 3s. Each gained nearly a point. Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s dropped 1 1/4 points on a small turnover.

The strong points in the industrial and public utility groups were Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7s, Peoples Gas 7s, and General Electric 5s, all at gains of 1 to 2 points, while the weak spots were Central Leather 5s and Duquesne Light 6s.

In the foreign group Mexican 4s hardened a bit, but Lyons 6s and Belgian 8s showed a reactionary tendency.

Liberty issues held firm, the fourth 4 1/4s climbing 34 points in the first few sales, but forfeiting about half of that gain before noon.

The market gave further proof of its strength in the final hour, many stocks making new high records for the year. Certain specialties came into prominence and among the leaders gains of several points were noted. Baldwin was featured and United States Steel rose to 105, a gain of 1 1/4 points. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

BOSTON CURB

High	Low	Last
Bagdad Silver	14 1/2	14 1/2
Boston 12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Bot & Mont	12 1/2	12 1/2
Crystalline Copper	14 1/2	14 1/2
Oil Leasing	14 1/2	14 1/2
Dureka	25 1/2	25 1/2
Gila	25 1/2	25 1/2
Helca Divide	02 1/2	02 1/2
Homa Oil	05 1/2	05 1/2
Imperial Cons	03 1/2	03 1/2
Jerome Verde	05 1/2	05 1/2
Radio	05 1/2	05 1/2
Mutual	15 1/2	15 1/2
Kanier Mines	02 1/2	02 1/2
So States Cons	03 1/2	03 1/2
Shaw	07 1/2	07 1/2
Texas Oil	07 1/2	07 1/2
United Verde Ext.	23 1/2	23 1/2
Verde Mines	22 1/2	22 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

Open	High	Low	Last
October	21.75	21.55	21.45
November	22.05	21.95	21.85
December	22.35	22.25	22.15
January	22.65	22.55	22.45
February	22.95	22.85	22.75
March	23.25	23.15	23.05
April	23.55	23.45	23.35
May	23.85	23.75	23.65
June	24.15	24.05	23.95
July	24.45	24.35	24.25
August	24.75	24.65	24.55

New Orleans Cotton

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

Open	High	Low	Last
October	21.75	21.55	21.45
November	22.05	21.95	21.85
December	22.35	22.25	22.15
January	22.65	22.55	22.45
February	22.95	22.85	22.75
March	23.25	23.15	23.05
April	23.55	23.45	23.35
May	23.85	23.75	23.65
June	24.15	24.05	23.95
July	24.45	24.35	24.25
August	24.75	24.65	24.55

Liverpool Cotton

Open	High	Low	Last
October	21.75	21.55	21.45
November	22.05	21.95	21.85
December	22.35	22.25	22.15
January	22.65	22.55	22.45
February	22.95	22.85	22.75
March	23.25	23.15	23.05
April	23.55	23.45	23.35
May	23.85	23.75	23.65
June	24.15	24.05	23.95
July	24.45	24.35	24.25
August	24.75	24.65	24.55

IRON SHIPMENTS EXPAND

DULUTH, Sept. 11.—Iron ore shipments from the Lake Superior district during August aggregated 9,015,982 tons, compared with 4,328,158 in August, 1921. The Oliver Iron Mining Company and the Lake Superior district operated on a large scale, and according to present arrangements the September movement will be heavy.

MANY NEW FREIGHT CARS

According to the American Railway Association, railroads had 25,763 more new cars either ordered and under construction or installed in actual service in the first seven months of this year, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, than during the entire year 1921. In these first seven months carriers installed or had on order 95,199 new freight cars of various kinds, compared with 69,436 ordered or installed in 1921.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sept. 11, 1922

Sept. 10, 1922

Sept. 9, 1922

Sept. 8, 1922

Sept. 7, 1922

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Sept. 4, 1922

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NEW YORK BONDS

Closing Prices

Sept. 11, 1922

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July 2, 1922

STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

Price range for week ended Sept. 9, 1921

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS SINGLES
IN THIRD ROUND

W. J. Clothier Defeats J. M. Alonso in Feature Match of the Second Round

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Play in the third round of the national lawn tennis singles championship tournament today brought together stars in 16 matches that promised plenty of thrills for the spectators at the Germantown Cricket Club.

The Australian star, O. L. Patterson, winner of this year's tournament at Wimbledon, was due to face L. E. Williams of Yale University, national intercollegiate champion, who has hitherto found easy going in this tourney, having dropped only six games in his matches Friday and Saturday out of a total of 42 games played.

J. O. Anderson, team mate of Patterson on the Australian Davis Cup team, was pitted against another youth, W. W. Ingraham of Providence, R. I., joint holder of the national doubles title with A. W. Jones.

P. O'Hara Wood, a third member of the Australian Davis Cup team, was to face W. E. Davis, the San Francisco expert; Manuel Alonso, star of the Spanish Davis Cup team, will meet the Brooklyn veteran, S. H. Voshell, while F. T. Hunter, another of the outstanding experts, plays L. B. Rice of Boston. These matches monopolized the courts within the grandstand enclosure.

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, a former champion, furnished the feature playing on Saturday when he defeated J. M. Alonso of the Spanish Davis Cup team in a hard five-set match, 6-1, 6-0, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4. Clothier appeared to have things all his own way in the first set, but Alonso improved as the match went on and he won the next two sets with a brilliant display of tennis. The fifth and deciding set was a battle royal with Clothier's greater judgment and steadiness bringing him through to victory.

Vincent Richards, United States Davis Cup doubles player, met C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, former Yale varsity tennis captain, and won in three sets, the last one going to deuce. The summary:

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

S. H. Giffin defeated W. L. Fite, N. Y., 4-6, 4-6, 10-8, 6-3, 6-2.

Second Round

Vincent Richards, Yorkers, defeated C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated George King, New York, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

P. S. Osborne, Philadelphia, defeated Norman Bramall, Cynwyd, 6-1, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6.

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Charles Watson 3d, Beach Haven, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated Philip Bagby, Kansas City, 6-1, 6-2, 10-8.

W. P. Wear, Philadelphia, defeated Walter Newell, Kansas City, 6-0, 6-4, 6-3.

F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated S. P. Giffin, Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-0, 7-5.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated W. T. Knight, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

R. D. Johnson, Pittsburgh, defeated L. Goldsborough, Baltimore, 3-6, 10-8, 1-6, 8-6, 6-0.

C. M. Charest, Baltimore, defeated W. T. Campbell, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated Lyman Tremblay, Philadelphia, 8-6, 6-2, 6-3.

H. L. Bowman, New York, defeated T. C. Leonard, New York, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated E. M. Edwards, Haverford, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated J. P. Whitcomb, Hartford, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3.

Manuel Alonso, Spain, defeated Robert Leroy, New York, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

Zenzo Shimizu, Japan, defeated H. F. Dornheim, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

P. E. Hall, South Orange, defeated R. Coffin, Philadelphia, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

P. O'Hara Wood, Australia, defeated Murray Vernon, New York, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

E. Williams, Chicago, defeated A. C. Nielsen, New York, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

S. W. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated Leonard Beckman, New York, 7-5, 6-4, 6-1.

L. L. Tremaine, Westfield, defeated H. H. Richards Jr., Philadelphia, 10-8, 6-2, 6-0.

Leone de Turenne, Tacoma, Wash., defeated A. S. Morgan, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

C. H. Fischer, Cynwyd, defeated W. J. Gallon, New York, 6-2, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated C. A. Major, New York, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-7, 6-2.

J. O. Anderson, Australia, defeated K. M. Reid, Cleveland, 6-4, 9-7, 9-7.

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated F. C. Bagge, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, defeated J. M. Alonso, Spain, 6-1, 6-0, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4.

F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated T. Herndon, Boston, 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 9-7, 6-1.

E. H. Binzen, New York, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3, 7-5.

JACKSON PARK II
WINS Q CLASS SERIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—By winning first for the third day in succession yesterday, Jackson Park II, piloted by owner C. W. Kraft of Jackson Park Yacht Club, won the Q Class yacht sailing series for the Lutz trophy off Jackson Park here.

Despite the heavy rain, the championship covered the 12-mile quadrangular course in 1h. 41m. 35s. In the windward-leeward race, Saturday Kraft piloted his yacht twice around three miles to the leg in 2h. 46m. 22s. Spider, owned and sailed by E. L. Bloomster of the Chicago Yacht Club, was second in all three races. Yesterday she finished less than three minutes behind the winner and Saturday only 1m. 40s. in the rear.

Points for the six contestants were: Jackson Park II, 300; Spider, 206; Chaperon, owned by S. B. King, 183 1-3; Gem, owned by J. F. Corcoran, 150; Siren, owned by George Spies, which did not start in the final race, 83 1-3. In addition to Spider, Siren is from the Chicago Yacht Club, the other are Jackson Park boats.

Argentine Is Winner
Over Meadowbrook

South American Poloists Capture Open Championship of U. S.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 9 (Special).—Before a huge crowd today the representatives of the Argentine Polo Federation exhibited the quality of their powerful polo by defeating Capt. Devereux Milburn's Meadowbrook team by 14 goals to 7. This victory, which was acclaimed by the many thousands present, gives them the open championship of the United States, the greatest honor that can be won in the polo world this year.

It was no fluke victory, but a triumph that stamps them as the best combination of players seen this season on both English and American fields. Their showing entitles them to rank with any international team that has ever been seen in action. This statement includes the "Big Four," captained by Harry Payne Whitney, and last year's victorious American side skippered by Milburn.

The most critical of poloists could not pick a fault in any phase of their game. Their ability to ride off has never been equaled, and in variety of strokes, the stick work exhibited by the South Americans is equal to that shown by the most brilliant hitters seen since polo became a modern game.

Capt. L. L. Lacey, even when hard pushed, was an exceedingly clever artist to watch, his ability to place himself so as to take advantage of any situation enabled him to make full use of his variety of strokes. Contrary to the general idea he does not seem to have the length of Milburn or Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., but he seldom misses, and his direction is almost perfect.

D. M. Miles is a ubiquitous No. 3 who allows his back any latitude he wishes to take. If Lacey wants to go through then Miles is there to cover him. The forwards, J. D. Nelson and John Miles, caused Milburn more trouble than he has ever experienced.

As H. P. Whitney and L. E. Stoddard said after the game: "You can't say too much about this team and neither can you pick out any individual of this side for special praise."

The game today and the one against Shelbourne in the semi-final stamps them as possibly the greatest team in the world today. This may be eventually proved if at the end of the series of tournaments Devereux Milburn offers to play his international four against them.

In defeating Meadowbrook it was no walkover. The Light Blue played magnificently and apparently had no excuses for their beating. They were well mounted and most of the time were hitting and riding as well as this team always does. The game started badly for the Argentine players as John Miles in fouling E. C. Bacon was knocked over. However, the penalty hit given Meadowbrook went wide. Milburn and Lacey in turn defeated each others' offensive operation. Then the visitors began their attacks which kept the home side on the defensive for the greater part of every period. D. M. Miles, with a clever shot under his pony's tail opened the score for the Argentine, but in the last part of the chukker this side was kept on the defensive, Nelson and Lacey each saving dangerous situations.

The throw in for the second period was near the Argentine back line and Hitchcock was ready for striking across a pony's forelegs. P. S. von Stade stopped the penalty hit and carried the ball down the field but missed an opportunity to score, but Milburn, on the second of two attempts to shoot the ball through the Argentine goal, scored. At the throw in his side of the field proved expensive, as it allowed D. M. Miles to pass to Von Stade, by Hitchcock, the former scored. The South Americans pressed and a clean miss by Milburn might have been expensive if two of his opponents in succession had not ridden over the ball when it was within a few feet of the goal posts. Milburn then put it into neutral territory and Hitchcock, driving the ball into Argentine territory, enabled Bacon to score from a scrimmage. After the throw in Milburn apparently fouled John Miles and Maj. V. W. Lockett blew his whistle, but Miles kept possession of the ball as a penalty between the Meadowbrook posts. This goal was allowed instead of a penalty hit.

At the opening of the third period Milburn hit through from scrimmage, and Lacey, in a spectacular run three-quarters of the length of the field, scored, despite much interference from his opponents. The Argentine then kept up an attack, but Milburn and Hitchcock were forced to save their goal. A rally by Meadowbrook was stopped by Nelson, who missed his shot at goal, but D. M. Miles, with a clever offside backhand at a very difficult angle, scored.

Hitchcock in the fourth period started with a rush; but Nelson took the ball away from him with a clever shot under his pony to the boards. Lacey and John Miles in co-operation, just failed to put the ball through the posts, the sphere hitting a pony's leg. On a penalty shot Lacey took a 40-yard hit and drove the ball between the posts. The same player blocked Milburn's effort to tally a little later, and the South Americans pressed Meadowbrook for a couple of minutes, when the Long Island back relieved the situation and hit to Von Stade, who was clear of the field, but unable to take advantage of this opportunity. Milburn again got possession, but missed the goal shot, owing to the ball hitting his pony.

Lacey hit out at the start of the fifth period and Nelson carried the ball one-half length of the field and placed himself in position to score, but his shot was stopped on the goal line by Milburn. Lacey stopped Milburn's back hander and scored. After the throw in Miles and Nelson caused Milburn to save repeatedly, eventually hitting the ball over the Meadowbrook back line. D. M. Miles stopped the knock in the second Meadowbrook, a few seconds later,

was forced to make a safety, the resulting play culminating in a foul hook being given against an Argentine player which canceled the goal they scored immediately afterward.

At the start of the sixth period the visiting team, due to the foul hook, had to hit from between its own goal posts, and D. M. Miles and Nelson took up Lacey's hit and carried the ball upfield, Nelson scoring. Hitchcock from the throw in hit the ball almost to the Argentine goal posts. Von Stade scoring, Miles hit to his brother, who rode Milburn off the ball to hit a goal. Nelson shortly after caught the ball in the air from a pass by Lacey and went along to materialize.

Nelson forced Milburn to make a safety in the seventh period, but there



J. F. Byers, President U. S. Golf Association (Left), Handing Famous Havemeyer Cup to J. W. Sweetser (Right), Siwanoy Country Club, the New Title Holder

was no result from the penalty hit. Milburn's long hit out was taken up by Von Stade who carried the play to the upper end of the field; but the Argentine defense returned the ball, making Milburn save a bad situation. However, J. Miles would not be denied another tally. Nelson and D. M. Miles' team work resulted in the latter scoring and soon after Bacon and Von Stade each missed an opportunity to materialize, but the latter and Hitchcock forced the Argentines to make a safety.

Milburn's hit at goal went astray in the eighth period and John Miles then proceeded to keep Milburn busy by Lacey's attempt to tally was not successful. Milburn and Hitchcock returned the ball to enemy territory and from a scrimmage the latter scored. Davis Miles' and Lacey's fine teamwork was stopped by Milburn crossing the latter. The penalty hit added another tally to the South American score and just before the finish of the game Von Stade scored. The summary:

MEADOWBROOK
No. 1—John Miles.....F. S. von Stade
No. 2—J. D. Nelson.....T. Hitchcock Jr.
No. 3—D. M. Miles.....E. C. Bacon
Back—Capt. L. L. Lacey.....D. Milburn

Score—Argentine Polo Federation 14, Meadowbrook 7. Goals—D. Miles 5, Lacey 4, J. Miles 3, Nelson 2 for Argentine; Von Stade 3, Milburn 2, Hitchcock, Bacon for Meadowbrook. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Umpire—Maj. V. W. Lockett and L. E. Stoddard. Score and time-keeper—W. H. Rocap. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

PLAN TO START THE
1923 SEASON LATER

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The start of the 1923 major league baseball season will be moved back a week, from April 10 to April 17, according to a decision said to have been reached among club owners and revealed today. The change was regarded as largely in the interests of New York clubs, giving the Yankees additional time to prepare for the opening of their new stadium in Harlem and the Giants a chance to complete reconstruction of a large part of the Polo Grounds.

According to plans, the Giant owners will remove the entire bleacher sections and in their place extend the double-decked right and left field stands, leaving an open space in center field. When rebuilt the stadium will seat 58,000 persons.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—More than 700 shots, representing all sections of North America, were entered in the Twenty-third Annual Grand American Handicap Trapshoot, which championships starting here today. There will be 90 shooters on the firing line from shortly after sunrise until sunset each day; 16 traps having been stretched over the meadowland along the Absecon Boulevard. Many championships are involved in the titular program, which will continue throughout the week.

SWEETSER IS U. S.
GOLF CHAMPION

Wins at Thirty-Fourth Hole From Former Titlist Evans—Victory by Par Playing

As a result of last week's tournament at The Country Club, Brookline, a new name goes down on the list of United States Golf Association champions—that of J. W. Sweetser, New Yorker. The latest titlist, but 20 years of age, went through the greatest field ever assembled for the event, eliminating defending champion J. P. Guilford and R. T. Jones

duces his three-hole handicap at the initial hole of the afternoon round. But Sweetser got his half in par by chipping up dead after missing the green on his second. The second was halved and the third went to the Chicagoan, making him but 2 down. Halving the fourth was not enough for Sweetser, for he became 3 up again at the fifth. At the sixth it was the old story of Evans being inside but missing his putt for a win; in this case one of eight feet, the like of which he had been tapping in with unerring regularity all through the week.

At the one-shot seventh Sweetser lost one hole of his lead when he failed to match Evans' par 3, missing a six-footer. A half in 4 on the eighth, which it will be remembered

was a disastrous hole for Evans in the forenoon when his splendid mashie hopped into the sand, and a win for Sweetser at the ninth where a wavering putt dropped in the "back door" for a birdie 3, made the stand-off at the second turn the same as at the end of the forenoon play. Both were out in 36, and it became evident that Sweetser was not going to fall off in his game and that Evans' possibility of coming through with a win was remote indeed. Again Sweetser secured a half at the tenth, even though he was not even on the putting surface in two, and Evans was 12 feet from the cup.

As a result of Sweetser's difficulty on the long eleventh, he dropped a hole. Right here, with Sweetser's remembrance of an 8 on the hole previous, Evans' supporters looked for one of those world-beating mashie shots on the short twelfth, to further reduce the lead of the New Yorker to 1 up, but Evans, the machine, did what he seldom has done—missed his tee shot badly, and fell short into a hazard from which no man can secure a half when his opponent is well on in one, as was Sweetser. So the contestants became three holes apart again. The margin became 4 up at the thirteenth, where there was another example of Evans' being beaten on the green, for he was but six feet from the pennant in two, only to see Sweetser get one more of those putts which had worn out his opponents for the whole week long.

Evans was not the man to lose yet, however, and his halving of the fourteenth with a birdie 4 helped to make the final match of the 1922 championship one of the greatest ever. Dornheim 4, Sweetser lost the fifteenth by dubbing a four-foot putt. At the sixteenth—130 yards—Evans' mastery with the mashie put him within eight feet of the cup, and he came within a hair of keeping the match going one more hole, but it was the perfidious putter again, and the handshake was given. The afternoon cards:

Afternoon Round
Sweetser, out.....4 4 4 4 4 4 3-36
Evans, out.....4 4 4 4 5 4 4-36
Sweetser, in.....4 3 3 4 5 3
Evans, in.....4 3 4 4 4 3

From all standpoints the tourney of last week is considered the most successful in years. In the handling of galleries, in the tip-top condition of the links, in the draw, in the press facilities, and whatever one might name, all went on roller bearings, so to speak. It was a week of good golf in a perfect environment.

U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—SHIP—Final Round

J. W. Sweetser, New York, defeated Charles Evans Jr., Chicago, 3 and 2.

TOTH WILL TRY AGAIN

DOVER, Eng., Sept. 10.—Charles Toth of Boston who recently failed in an attempt to swim the English Channel, said tonight that he definitely intends to make another attempt on the first favorable day. Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., and Walter Patterson of Bridgeport, Conn., are still waiting for suitable weather.

Evans made a vain attempt to re-

Cyril Coaffee Wins
100-Yard Invitation

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 10 (Special).—No records were shattered by the entrants who participated in the athletic events at the Canadian National Exhibitions on Saturday, but the 10,000 spectators were privileged to witness some keen racing. It was undoubtedly the best field day ever staged by the C. N. E. While the Canadian National modified Marathon, over a distance of 12 miles, furnished plenty of enthusiasm and excitement, the outstanding event of the day was the 100-yard invitation race, in which 13 star sprinters of international fame faced the starter.

Interest chiefly centered on Cyril Coaffee, the Winnipeg runner, who at the recent Canadian championships at Calgary, established a new Canadian record and equaled the world's time when he covered the century in 9.3-5s. Coaffee was in two events on Saturday when he won the invitation 100-yard event from 12 rivals and coming in third in the handicap event in which he was on scratch. While he did not better even time, his style and speed after the start dispels the doubt that existed in Eastern Canada as to the authenticity of his time at Calgary.

Chow Christenson, the star marathoner of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, failed to show up well in the Marathon event. James Dellow of the Gladstone A. C., Toronto, emerged the winner, with Norman General, the Brantford Indian, second. The University of Illinois won the international half-mile relay with an All-Toronto quartet second, and Detroit third. The first three men of each team kept together but the Illinois fourth man quickly opened up a margin and held it to the end.

BRITISH FOOTBALL
RESULTS SATURDAY
LONDON, Sept. 9.—Results of British soccer games played today follow:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division
Cardiff City, 4; Arsenal, 1; Aston Villa, 2; West Bromwich Albion, 1; Manchester City, 0; Birmingham, 1; Everton, 3; Blackburn Rovers, 0; Bolton Wanderers, 1; Sunderland, 1; Tottenham Hotspurs, 1; Burnley, 3; Chelsea, 1; Middlesbrough, 1; Stoke, 2; Huddersfield, 2; Preston, North End, 1; Liverpool, 3; Newcastle United, 3; Sheffield United, 0; Oldham Athletic, 0; Nottingham Forest, 0.

Second Division
Barnesley, 3; Southampton, 0; Blackpool, 3; Bradford City, 0; Clapton Orient, 0; Leicester County, 0; Coventry City, 1; Port Vale, 2; Crystal Palace, 0; Fulham, 0; Leeds United, 2; Stockport, 0; Notts County, 0; Hull, 1; The Wednesday, 0; Derby, 0; South Shields, 0; Bury, 2; Westham United, 4; Rotherham, 0; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 0; Manchester United, 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division
Aberdeen, 2; Hibernian, 0; Airdrieonians, 1; Morton, 0; Celtic, 3; Raith Rovers, 0; Falkirk, 2; Rangers, 0; Hearts, 2; Albion Rovers, 3; Kilmarnock, 4; Clyde, 1; Motherwell, 3; Dundee, 4; Partick Thistle, 0; United, 1; St. Mirren, 0; Alloa, 1; Third Lanark, 2; Hamilton, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York.....79 53 .599
Pittsburgh.....76 59 .563
Cincinnati.....74 62 .544
St. Louis.....73 62 .541
Chicago.....72 62 .537
Brooklyn.....68 66 .508
Philadelphia.....68 68 .500
Boston.....46 84 .354

RESULTS SATURDAY
Brooklyn 6, Boston 5 (10 innings).
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 7 (10 innings).
St. Louis 12, Cincinnati 10.

RESULTS SUNDAY
New York 10, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 13, St. Louis 8.
Pittsburgh vs. Chicago (postponed).

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
New York.....82 55 .598
St. Louis.....82 55 .598
Detroit.....72 66 .522
Chicago.....69 68 .504
Cleveland.....67 70 .489
Washington.....67 70 .489
Philadelphia.....57 78 .422
Boston.....55 81 .405

RESULTS SATURDAY
Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 3, Washington 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis 16, Detroit 8.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Boston 6, Washington 1.
New York 10, Philadelphia 3.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit vs. St. Louis (postponed).
Cleveland vs. Chicago (postponed).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
St. Paul.....92 51 .643
Minneapolis.....79 65 .549
Indianapolis.....78 68 .534
Kansas City.....76 69 .523
Milwaukee.....75 72 .507
Louisville.....70 78 .472
Toledo.....58 89 .395
Columbus.....55 91 .377

RESULTS SATURDAY
Columbus 4, Louisville 2.
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 0.
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Kansas City 3, Minneapolis 2.
Minneapolis 8, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 3, Louisville 1.
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 6.
Indianapolis 12, Cincinnati 8.
Columbus 6, Indianapolis 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C.
Tulsa.....90 57 .617
St. Joseph.....90 61 .596
Wichita.....82 70 .539
Omaha.....80 72 .528
Sioux City.....75 74 .503
Oklahoma City.....70 82 .458
Kansas City.....68 83 .451
Denver.....56 98 .364

RESULTS SATURDAY
Tulsa 15, Wichita 10.
Omaha 6, Denver 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Des Moines 4, Sioux City 1.
Sioux City 3, Des Moines 0.
Oklahoma City 5, Wichita 4.
Kansas City 6, Wichita 5.
Omaha 4, Denver 1.
Omaha 4, Denver 1.
Tulsa 10, St. Joseph 1.

AMERICAN LEADERS
ARE SOON TO MEET

New York and St. Louis Clubs to Start Their Final Series on Saturday

GAMES FOR THE WEEK
Monday—Boston at Washington; New York at Philadelphia; Detroit at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Open date.
Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Detroit; Washington at Cleveland.

Thursday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Detroit; Washington at Cleveland.

Friday—Boston at St. Louis; New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Detroit; Washington at Cleveland.

Saturday—Boston at Chicago; New York at St. Louis; Washington at Detroit; Philadelphia at Cleveland.

New York and St. Louis, respective first and second-place clubs in the American league race, will begin next Saturday a three-day series which will perhaps go farther than anything else toward deciding the winner in that organization. The Highlanders are playing great ball at present, their away over the other teams in the east being almost absolute. Boston alone, composed as it is largely of Yankee castoffs, gave Miller Huggins' nine a battle last week, the Red Sox putting quite a dent in metropolitan hopes by taking both ends of Tuesday's double-header at the Polo Grounds. Washington and Philadelphia have tried hard but cannot seem to stem the champions' advance.

Idleness has cost St. Louis the position of a practical tie which it enjoyed with New York a few days ago. Given a chance to play, the Browns have won right along. But a rainy day is not the best thing for western baseball when the Highlanders are taking two away from the Athletics. Today Detroit opens up at St. Louis, and judging by the way the Browns have been riding over their neighbors—the Tigers included—Lee Fohl's men may be expected to pick up a little ground.

As for Detroit, that team is no longer a fixture in third place although it still holds a 2½ game lead over Chicago. The White Sox drove Cleveland back into the second division, and the Indians have lost three more games than they have won, whereas all the teams in the first four show above .500. In games, the margin between Detroit and Cleveland is not considerable, so that these clubs may really be said to be in the fight for third place.

Washington is pretty firmly established in sixth, with a prospect of moving lower rather than higher, if at all. The tail-end of the standing is still too much in debate for the advancement of any team's opinion; Philadelphia leads Boston by 2½ games today, only that is sure.

PICK-UPS

A HIT for every man in the lineup is apparently becoming the rule rather than the exception for Pittsburgh. William McKee's great squad of batters turned this trick against none other than Grover C. Alexander in Saturday's contest, showing that it can be done sometimes in the face of good, as well as of poor pitching. The New York Yankees have finished their seasonal series with Brooklyn, yesterday's victory over Walter Ruethe and Leon Cadore giving the Giants 14 games in the "won" column as against eight for the Robins.

Fifteen men on a single score sheet, day by day, must keep the St. Louis compilers of base hits and errors hard on it. If the Cardinals win nothing else they will probably have established a season record for substitutions. Nearly all of it, of course, is the fault of the pitchers, who have generally failed to give nine innings or even a respectable portion thereof.

The major leagues are 72 home runs short of the 1000 mark for the current season. The American League leads with 475 credit hits and the National has 453 to its credit. But, Alexander's teams are in front of their respective leagues in the matter of driving out homers, ample proof of the fact that baseball has not yet degenerated to the stage where home runs alone win pennants. The Athletics are just one short of the century mark while the Phillies have knocked out 91. The Cleveland Americans and Boston Red Sox are lowest with 23 apiece. Kenneth Williams with 37, Rogers Hornsby and Clarence Walker each with 35, and George Ruth with 29 are the individual leaders.

John Quinn, Boston Red Sox pitcher traded from New York last spring, has never finished

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WOMEN STAND HIGH IN "JOINT MASONIC" ORDER IN DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Countess Ellen Bille-Brahe-Selby has issued some interesting particulars regarding the position of women in the "Joint Masonic" order. She herself possesses the highest degree which can be conferred within this movement. Women are not received into what may be called the great Masonic lodge in Copenhagen, the one which most people consider as really representative of the order, but there is an order into which both men and women are received. They have different ceremonies, the latter having the so-called Scottish rite, conferring 33 degrees, whereas the former, the men's order, is based on the so-called Swedish system and has only 11 degrees.

The movement is growing. Ten years ago the Countess assisted at the opening of the first large joint lodge in Christiania; now there are four. There are also three in Sweden and one in Iceland. When Countess Bille-Brahe-Selby opened the first joint Masonic lodge in Finland, there had been no Freemasons there for 100 years.

Women of all classes are admitted to this order, including those who do manual labor as well as women of noble birth.

There are several well known Danish lady Masons, among them: Mile. Ellen Beck, the singer, who is at the head of the Copenhagen Lodge; Madame Salma Newell, another famous singer, and the Countess's daughter, Marie Antoinette, who is Master of Ceremonies. Countess Bille-Brahe-Selby has several times, by request, delivered lectures before the men Masons.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Drawings of J. G. Coll, and Illustration as a Mislaid Art

There is being held in New York a memorial exhibition of the illustrative work of two well known artists whose careers came to an end not so long ago, John Walter Taylor and Joseph Clement Coll. I say these men are well known, and yet it may be that the reading public makes little note of the men who illustrate its stories and leaves these matters wholly to the concern of the magazine publishers. But surely many will remember Taylor's name, especially for those beautiful paintings based on Longfellow's poems which a woman's magazine reproduced in color a few years ago.

Coll belonged to a newer generation and his work was only beginning to impinge on the public consciousness. Yet it is of Coll that I would write, for not only was he a pen-and-ink draftsman of extraordinary skill and of unusually fertile imagination, but he stood almost alone in the brilliant artistic quality which he brought to his illustrations. He was always pressed by publishers whose only anxiety was that he turn out his work quickly, yet he never allowed this to force him into unworthy work. He was surrounded by illustrators—successful illustrators—whose output was careless, ill-considered, and too often devoid of any actual element of art, yet his own standards were ever being raised. He was a beacon light of excellence in an era which has seen illustration slip from its high place as a sister art to literature into the ditch of space-filling adumbration.

Coll, with his facile sweep of colorful line, loved the subjects which gave his imagination full play—mounted knights in armor thundering down a mountain side; sinister figures bending out of darkness over the flare of a candle; the costumed crowds of medieval ceremonies. This flair for the colorful theme led publishers to send him many tales of the magic and mystery of the East, until the exotic note persisted in much of his later work. Yet I have seen in books which he presented to J. Thompson Willing, sometimes called the dean of New York art directors, sketches, filling the margins of the pages, of the most exquisite purity of line, to lie the poetic and spiritual nature. Priceless gems, these books—laborers of love for the man whose encouragement and training in early years meant much to him.

America needed Coll; needed him, because, in him more than any other of its illustrators, seemed to lie the hope for better magazine illustration. Those of you who remember the distinguished drawings which men like Pennell and Abbey were making for the American magazines of 30 years ago will realize this need. Those of you who have seen the charming work in the English publications such as *Once a Week* in the 60's and 70's will be conscious of it. But if these experiences have not been yours, then I will give you another touchstone in a question: How many magazine illustrations of the present day would you cut out and frame?

It is a refutation of the theory that art and time progress arm in arm that perhaps the finest illustrations ever made appeared in some of the first books ever printed, in the fifteenth century. These prints from designs cut in wooden blocks, may seem a bit crude to eyes blinded by the superficial glare from our highly finished civilization, but once the visual adjustment is made, they prove thoroughly delightful, with their quaint figures of knights and castles and dragons and ladies, and thoroughly artistic, a source of unending refreshment.

And no wonder. For their makers were but a step removed from the men who were painting the lovely early Italian murals—very possibly were the same men—and to their humble task they brought the same inspiration, the same regard for the demands of design and composition, the same patience in the crystallization of beauty. No throbbing presses agitated the building in which they worked. No art director on the phone insisted that the drawings be twice as high as broad so as to get a smashing effect on the page. No impatient readers were awaiting their weekly or monthly supply of pretty girl pictures.

Rather there was demanded a skillfully arranged page in which the illustration and the type should each contribute to a beautiful whole. And each illustration was so carefully prepared that it might easily have been presented without the text and yet have retained its full value to its possessor. Today they are prized in the most important collections.

Only gradually, as the years passed, did illustration become hasty and superficial. It was not so many years ago that there was being given us, in England, those thoughtful, charming commentaries on life by Sandys, and Walker, and Du Maurier, and the more decorative work of such as Gere and Rossetti.

They could draw in those days; they had to draw. For the process of reproduction was still the woodcut and its very limitations exacted merit. A drawing was made on a block of wood or a piece of paper pasted on wood, and an expert carver cut away the wood except where there was a line. This left a surface of tiny ridges which when inked and pressed on paper reproduced the design.

Well, if a man is to cut exact lines, the artist must give him exact lines to cut. And if you draw an exact line it turns out either right or wrong. There's no halfway about it. So artists in those days had to know enough to make their lines right.

Then came a revolutionary invention—a photographic process which would reproduce in a magazine any kind of a picture whether drawn with a pen or slapped in with a brush. Of

the two the brush was much easier. The artist could be much more careless with it and get wonderful misty effects. Anything he wasn't sure of he could blur a bit and get more "atmosphere." So drawing gradually slipped into the twilight zone between right and wrong.

From that point the descent was rapid. Today illustration is at low ebb. There are, in America, a few clever satirists such as Raleigh, Morgan, Gruger. There are a few artists like Bellows and Sloan who are trying to revive some elements of art in current periodicals. But for the most part the illustrations are undistinguished, mere sign boards to announce a story about two lovers, or a sheriff at bay, or a worker in a steel mill. All so much alike that we might believe them to be made by the pupils of a single man and apparently using the same models over and over again with changes from white flannels to overalls and back again.

Yes, we need such men as Coll, especially as the magazine illustration is too often the average man's art museum. We cannot go on giving him artistic trash forever. Happily man's demand for beauty is too close to his heart to remain long unsatisfied; too universal to suffer extinguishing even in a single epoch. This may be the age of machinery, multiplication, and mass production, but in the end the very universality of its spread will engender its salvation. Men may accept less than the best; mankind never will. G. S. L.

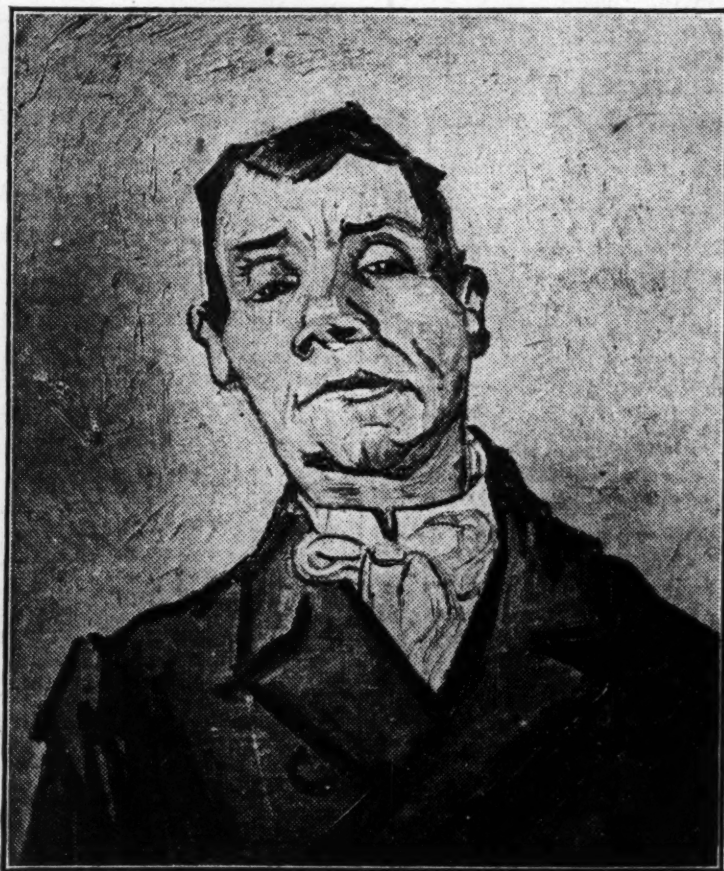
The Kröller Collection of Expressionistic Art

The Hague, Holland, Aug. 25. Special Correspondence. ONE may be justified in disliking the latest phases of modern art, which are generally called expressionism, and its branches cubism, futurism, etc., but one has certainly not the right to label their best representatives superficial, insincere, and lacking in technical skill. This is the conclusion one must come to after a visit to the Kröller Museum, Lange Voorhout 1-c, The Hague.

Mrs. Kröller, wife of the Dutch merchant, Mr. A. G. Kröller, conceived the idea of forming a collection of pictures, taking the work of Vincent van Gogh, the predecessor of the expressionists, as a starting point. As she possessed ample means to buy the best and most representative works available, one of the two main factors necessary for a successful collection was present. The other factor, a man

100 of his pictures and drawings. In fact, this is the most complete collection of his work anywhere. As cubism is an endeavor to bring style and rhythmic synthesis into expressionism, the Kröller collection, naturally, contains a number of cubist pictures. Futurists are also represented there and in general the extreme modern schools. The French are well represented by Seurat, Signac, Picasso, Herbin, Metzinger, J. Gris, Severini and Odilon Redon. Although comparatively unknown, there exists nowadays a number of extreme modern Dutch painters, among others Jan Toorop, one of the most versatile and many-sided artists of Holland. Thörn Prikker, E. Van der Leek, Mondrian, etc. Their best pictures and drawings are to be found in the Kröller Museum.

Van der Leek is one of the most interesting, being so original that he



"The Actor," by Vincent Van Gogh, in the Kröller Collection

with sufficient talent, taste and knowledge to select the pictures, was found in the person of Mr. H. P. Bremmer.

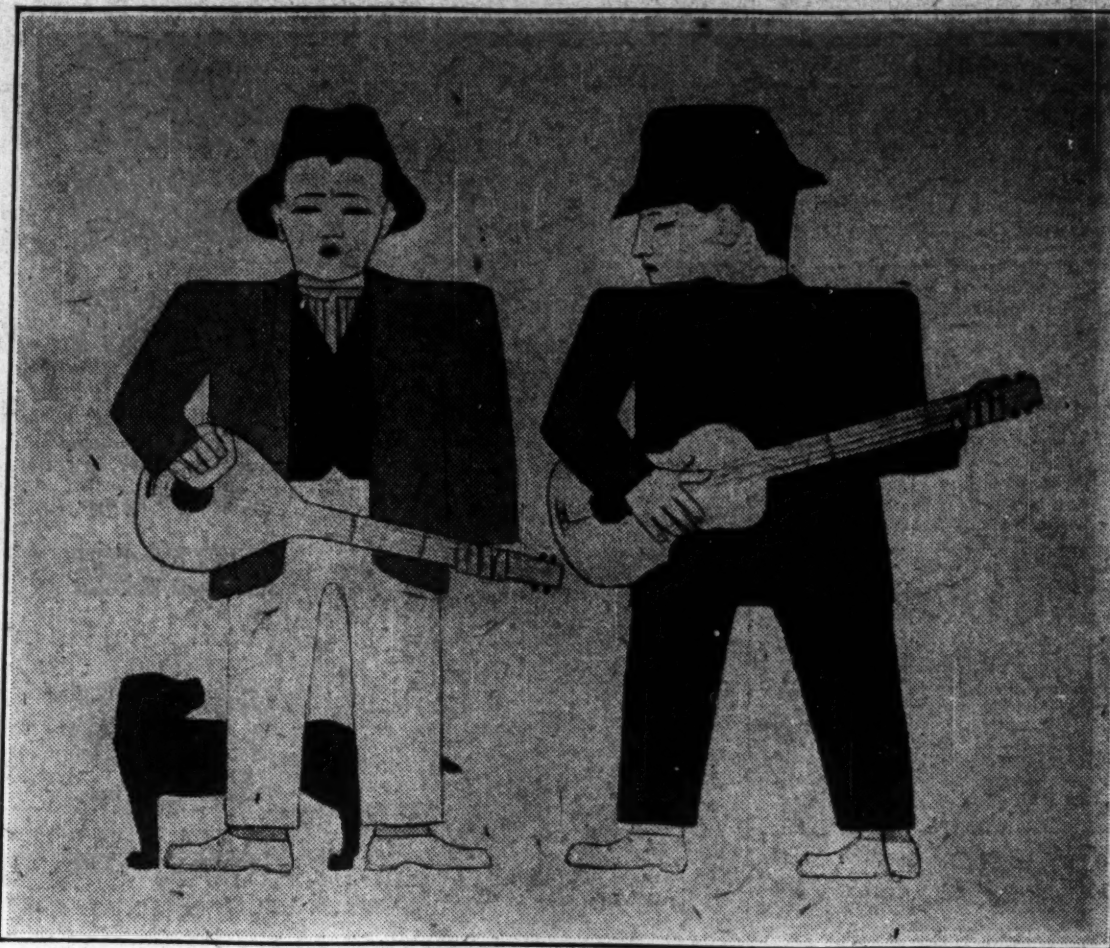
Mr. Bremmer not only took an important part in the formation of the Kröller collection, but himself protected, stimulated, and helped young artists in Holland, and consequently influenced them to a certain degree. Mr. Bremmer, who is a native of Leiden, painted during his youth. He had no special teacher, but educated himself more in the propagation of his ideas on art than in creating works of art. He taught "practical aesthetics," as he named it, that is, he emphasized more the importance of the ideas underlying the works of art rather than their material characteristics. His lectures created a wide interest in Holland and he made almost as many foes as loyal friends. Mrs. Kröller attended these lectures and in this way became acquainted with him. Her idea of forming a collection of modern art could then be realized and in 1907 the first picture for the collection was bought. Beginning with that year, Mr. Bremmer has given a large part of his time to the formation and extension of the collection, which is still growing in interest and size.

Among modern artists, Vincent van Gogh is one of the best represented, there being in the museum

may be said almost to form a school by himself. His aim is synthesis and simplification in expression. Before he makes the final picture, he paints a number of preliminary studies. For example, if he wishes to make a picture of a cat he begins by making a sketch of a cat just as everybody is used to seeing it. The next drawing shows a cat more of less generalized, it loses many qualities which typify it as a particular cat. The following picture gives an image of a cat in two dimensions, which representation has many points of analogy with the old Egyptian art. His last drawing, which is the final product, so to speak, is designed to represent the general qualities of the idea "cat," rather than the animal. It consists of a few triangles and lines differently colored. This last picture has a singular attraction for those who have overcome in some measure their preconceived ideas about art, and the way in which it must be objectified. The triangles and lines do not give the impression of being accidental. On the contrary, one feels that they had to be precisely as they are.

Besides these extreme modern pictures, the Kröller Museum possesses a number of masterpieces of the sixteenth and seventeenth century of Italian, German, and Dutch origin; also beautiful specimens of the French Barbizon School, and works of

The Serenade, by B. Van der Leek, in the Kröller Collection at The Hague



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modern Belgian and Dutch painters. Modern sculpture forms another part of the collection. Extreme modern art may perhaps be only a transitional stage of art; it certainly deserves our interest, precisely because it is a transitional stage, being the soil wherefrom the more complete, more generally understandable, and more uniform art of the future will spring.—J. DeL.

Bicentenary of Sir Christopher Wren

London, Aug. 22. Special Correspondence.

THE serious overhauling of St. Paul's Cathedral, which has now fairly begun, has brought this masterpiece of eighteenth century art into prominence, and persuaded crowds of people who normally pass it by unheeded to visit it. The greatest work of one of the finest forces that English art has ever produced astonishes one in that its mighty magnificence could withstand so long the ever growing strain, vibration, tunneling, which the modern heavy traffic conditions of a huge and busy city call upon it to bear. Its originator, Sir Christopher Wren, will soon be before the public eye a good deal, for already preparations are being made for the celebration of his bicentenary next year. This will deal with Wren the architect. But it is necessary that we forget not that great artist as he was, he was also a great man. An English Leonardo da Vinci. A man of his time highly trained in all the natural science and philosophy of the opulent age in which he lived.

A fine mathematician, Hook, a contemporary architect, says of him, "Since the time of Archimedes there scarce ever met in one man in so great perfection such a mechanical hand and so philosophical a mind." This same Hook and Wren were conversant with the general law of gravitation before Newton brought it to a proof, and no doubt this knowledge is largely responsible for the dome of St. Paul's. Wren also invented a method for determining the parallax of comets, and was responsible for many professional lectures on astronomy. It is extraordinary that such a genius, with so much skill to teach his countrymen the theory of architecture, has been so neglected, for with the exception of the article in the Dictionary of National Biog-

raphy, little has been written about him.

Christopher Wren began to prepare notes for a treatise on architecture embodying his vast experience, experiment and understanding. Existing in the form of scrappy notes, Wren's teachings still make the best foundation for our practice in architectural design, for they cut deeper than mere theoretic platitudes about styles and orders, ornament and construction, which have beset all our English architecture since his day. I have given some of his remarks for they are so fresh and applicable in these days when architecture is occupying so much of the world's effort: "Beauty, firmness and convenience are the principles: the two first depend upon geometrical reasons of optics and statics; the third only makes the variety." "Modern authors who have treated of architecture seem generally to have little more in view, but to set down the proportions of columns, etc., as they are distinguished into Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite, finding them in the ancient fabrics. Though more arbitrarily used than they care to acknowledge, they have reduced them to rules, though in their own nature they are but the modes and fashions of those ages wherein they were used."

As to all other great artists, economy of means was of paramount importance to Wren. The form of vault he has used at St. Paul's was borrowed from St. Sophia, "because it was the lightest manner and requires less abutment." He tells us also that the beautiful saucer domes were also borrowed from St. Sophia "because of their mechanical perfection." Wren said that "necessity," which he equates with "nature," must be one with beauty.

If architects, painters, sculptors and craftsmen today would study this practical view of beauty art would once again become the reflection of a deeper consciousness and not, as it too often is, the erratic chasing after a high-flown nebulousness, which, when caught, is palmed off sentimentally as "beauty." For this is the crux of the whole matter, and if there were absolutely no recognition of it today, then things would be hopeless indeed. But, fortunately, the day of foolish sentimentalizing on art is fast drawing to a close. Art is becoming once again the handmaiden to "necessity." Modern architecture proves this, and something of its "beauty" is being felt in England. S. K. N.

No German Art as Yet at the Salon d'Automne

Paris, Aug. 25. Special Correspondence.

THE question of admitting German art in divers artistic manifestations aroused much controversy at a recent meeting of the committee of the Salon des artistes Français. At the meeting the members discussed the advisability of inviting German and Austrian artists—excluded since the war—to submit anew their works to the Parisian public. The review Cahiers d'aujourd'hui is proceeding to a consultation of a certain number of sociétaires of the Salon as to what is their opinion on the matter. Seventeen answers have up to now been gathered. Sixteen are favorable to the admission of the late enemy. The painter who answers the seventeenth pronounces against the admission—that is, as long as the German indemnity has not been paid.

There are among the 16 artists who have answered favorably such names as Pierre Laprade, Henry Matisse, Pierre Bonnard, Maurice Vlaminck, André Fraye. They count among them combatants who for four years fought the Germans. But they repudiate the spirit of war and reveal themselves as possessing an international thought. Their opinions are represented in the letter answered by M. André Fraye to the question of the Cahiers d'aujourd'hui.

"The first," he says, "whose mission it is to dispel ideas of hatred between the peoples are the artists. They are living—or ought to live—in the love of beauty, interest being on a second plane. Peace is made. If the treaties are executed or not is not our affair. It is the affair of

the politicians. We have other work to do. Let us have no more wars which destroy the creators."

The same question is raised about the International Exhibition of 1924, which will take place in Paris and will be devoted to modern decorative and industrial art. Another review—L'Amour de l'Art—started an inquiry with personalities pertaining to art, letters or politics. Mr. Marcel Sembat, who is a politician and whose wife is an artist, accepts the co-operation of the Germans on the ground that they are serious rivals whom we must not appear to fear. That is the general opinion expressed by those who favor the participation of Germany.

But the idea meets with many adversaries. Their arguments can be summarized in the phrase of one of them: "For the moment the Germans have been invited to pay their debts. When they have done so we may think of inviting them to something else. Not before."

It is perhaps a pity to mix politics with art. Before the war it had been thought that something good might come out of the international confrontation of the diverse productions of applied arts. French decorative art, once preponderant, needed some new stimulus. German competition had for several years been menacing. The need was felt for an opposition of the good taste of French decorators to the "factory" works of the Germans. A project was conceived of an international exhibition of modern decorative arts. Had not the conflict broken out this exhibition would have been held in 1916.

Work Accomplished by a Graphic Art School

AMONG many other things for which the war must be held responsible is the failure of an interesting portfolio got up by the Graphic Art School in Leipzig to appear at the appropriate time. It was made to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Königlich-Akademie für graphische Kunst und Buchgewerbe, of which this school is a section, and was planned to come out in 1914 during the Leipzig Book Exhibition, so tragically brought to an end. But the right year proved the wrong date for celebrations, the portfolio was not published, and only now are copies of it being distributed.

The various schools and classes connected with the Akademie, the dancing lessons, the lunch room, and all the other no doubt admirable institutions need not be here considered. For the main interest, as in the portfolio, most certainly centers about the graphic art school, which is quite apart from the rest of the Akademie, and is the most efficient, practical, and well-equipped school of the kind to be found anywhere. We all know what the usual graphic art school is. The student may be taught the elements of design, but of its practical application he learns nothing and must discover the ways and means for himself. If he has the energy, which he usually has not, in England, in a few national and municipal schools a thorough technical training in the arts of etching and lithography is to be had. In the United States there is one school, in Cincinnati, where the student is carried through, from the first drawing with lithographic chalk to the printing of big editions of lithographs for commercial use, so that he comes out of it familiar with the methods of lithography as an art and as a trade. But these are exceptions. The average school of design of the graphic arts has long been a crying evil which everybody points out and nobody seems to cure, though in New York, next winter, the right beginning is to be made at the Art Students' League with practical classes in etching and lithography, and in designing and making of type.

Leads Step by Step. The Leipzig Graphic Art School, however, has long got done with the experimental stage. Its object is to lead the student step by step through all the stages of the making of books until their actual publication by the school. The student is expected to devote himself so exclusively to the arts used in the process that he is admitted only if he has already gone through an ordinary art school and can produce the proper credentials. His business now is graphic art, and nothing else. He must already know how to draw; what he has come to learn is how to apply his knowledge.

We have only to look at the modern book to realize how little feeling the modern printer has for printing as an art. We have our Hoe presses and our linotype and our rotogravure, and all sorts of amazing inventions. But, with or despite them all, we cannot make books which are as beautiful as the earliest ever published. Some of the trade journals, even when they set out to give examples of the good printing of today, are enough to make one despair, not only because the examples chosen are not usually good, but because they suggest that the editor does not know good printing from bad when he sees it. As a rule the reformer or leader of any movement against present conditions, is apt to go the way of William Morris and to copy slavishly the old type and the old decorations and the old illustrations, instead of seeking to carry on the old traditions and adapt them to modern needs.

Must Be Qualified. Now, at Leipzig the student has at least the chance of mastering all the technical details of printing. He must design, make, and set up the type, and then print the book himself. If he is not an artist, it may be beyond him to achieve beauty of type, but he will be able to produce a book technically perfect. Moreover, if the book is to

have illustrations, he must supply them—make and print woodcuts, wood-engravings, etchings, lithographs, whichever are required, and also master the various mechanical processes that are today more frequently in use. Nor does his training end here. A book must be bound and he must also design the cover and execute this design on paper or vellum, linen or leather. And so, when he leaves the school, an accredited graduate, he will be as completely a master of the book as a lawyer is of the law, or a broker of finance, and competent to begin work at once in the printer's or the publisher's office, or the lithographer's shop. Indeed, before he leaves, he must be qualified to sell his work to the publisher or the printer. And now that government funds are not to be had, the idea is to make the school self-supporting, everything being done in it from making the paper for one project is to have a paper mill to selling the books.

What the school has done can be judged by the contents of the anniversary portfolio, which gives not only its history, but many specimens of the students' work. There are different sorts of type, illuminations, designs for book covers, posters, cuttings, announcements of various kinds, even including one done for an insurance firm in Edinburgh, book-plates, commercial labels and cards—anything and everything that a large printing establishment might be asked to supply. From the standpoint of art, criticism might be easy, but technically there is little fault to find. If the work is strikingly German, in character, this in Germany is only as it should be; if the designs are often coarse in line and treatment and the color violent, they are, after all, always characteristic. The lettering in some instances suggests an English influence, which is not surprising as before the war, the instructor was an Englishwoman from the London County Council School.

Best Instruction. To secure the best instruction for students, the authorities are wise enough to engage the best instructors, no matter what their nationality. A Russian, also before the war, taught photo-engraving, and the present teacher lived and worked for many years in America. A pupil of Duveneck's still teaches photography. The portfolio contains as well lithographs in black and white and color, etchings, process reproductions, even photographs.

It is altogether a most interesting series, and with it should be seen a separate series of woodcuts by students, brought out by the school in pamphlet form in 1913. Here you are shown the work cut directly on the wood, or the linoleum, from the model, whatever this may have been, and examples of six or seven students' treatment of the same subject add to the interest. One group of seven studies of Dante's head is really quite remarkable, each getting the character, though with every possible difference, every possible play of individuality, in the use of line and the distribution of the pure blacks and the pure whites.

The reason of success at Leipzig is clearly because the object of the school is to turn out craftsmen, not amateurs, and not artists in the usual limited sense of the word. The students are trained to do the work in the school itself or to go into technical shops and do it there. It is interesting to note that, during a recent printers' strike in Philadelphia, the one man who kept things going was a graduate of this school. In most countries the object of government art schools is to turn out not craftsmen, but teachers. There is the difference.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Modern House That Jack Built

THROUGH my open window in the night, there came the sound of a hammer driving nails, a far-off sound, rhythmical but not indicative of sleep. Otherwise the world was still. The village was asleep, heedless of the beauty of night with all the twinkling lamps lighted in the firmament—those marvelous lamps of which I read the other day that a hitherto unknown one had been discovered, and that an aviator, flying I now forget how many hundred miles a minute, would need a lifetime of I forget how many hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of years to reach it. Night, darkening the world, illuminates the universe. "Most glorious night!" wrote Byron. "Thou wert not made for slumber!" and the man with the hammer evidently agreed with the poet. Yet, as the explanation of this midnight industry occurred to me, it was not lacking in a poetic quality; and, being of that habit of mind which usually rests content when it has found a reason for the unexpected, I presently went to sleep to the sound of his hammer. But we are not all made like that, and I disagree with nobody who remarks that night is not the proper time for a man to build a house.

Circumstances have been said to alter cases: the circumstances of Jack, as I may call him, building his house, when rightfully he should have been in bed, made him exceptional, and invited a kind of sympathy that would hardly be extended to half a dozen other Jacks if they followed his example. One Jack building his house by night is quite sufficient, but there are unlikely to be others, for it is a rare youth nowadays who, contemplating matrimony, builds his own house, even in the daytime. And, indeed, knowing Jack as the young man who delivered the groceries, I had never suspected this talent for carpentry. In earlier times, so I seem to have read, it was the way of a young man, in that happy state of his affairs, to build his own house; but it was done in the daytime, and his friends got together and helped.

Unless the young man was quite well-to-do, this was the simplest way to provide a newly constituted family with a suitable dwelling; there were comparatively few hours that the young man might buy, and no apartments with all modern conveniences, that he might rent. So he built his own, and that perhaps is why the "quaint little colonial cottages" so much prized nowadays by the moderns who live in them, are, in their essential characteristics, so very much alike. All Jack needed was a fireplace, for warmth, and a room for the family to live in, and a roof that would shed the snows of winter and the rains of summer. So he and his friends built



Nara Deer

four rooms round a chimney, which gave each room a fireplace, put a roof on top, which left more rooms with sloping ceilings for a second story, added doors and windows and a stairway—and there, presto! was a quaint little colonial cottage! But this Jack was building his house all by himself, and building it in such time (Sundays excepted) as he was not busy in relation to the sale and distribution of groceries. Perhaps, to be sure, for all I might know in my distant bed, the young woman of his choice was holding the bag of nails, but more likely she was at home and asleep. Or perhaps, again, she, too, could hear that distant sound of the hammer.

Bang! Bang! Bang! Pounding with all his might. Bang! Bang! Bang! In the vast and starlit night. Bang! Bang! Bang! One nail after another. While far and near We wakened hear Your sleepless labor, brother.

It had been some time before I knew that the young man who brought the groceries was building a house in his spare moments. First there had been the empty lot; it stood by the roadside on my way to the railway station, and for a year or two I had observed in passing the sign nailed to a tree and telling whoever came that way that this land was for sale. The sign had become weather-faded; it hung lop-sided on the tree; it had lost its earlier optimism, so that its message had taken on tone of indifference, as of a sign that said: "This land is for sale, but I don't believe anybody will ever buy it, and I don't much care." And then one morning I noticed that the sign had been taken down, and that somebody had staked out the proportions of a cellar. The sight stirred a mild curiosity; the tree, without its top-sided and discouraged sign, looked unfamiliar, and I rather regretted the lop-sided, discouraged sign as one so often regrets for a moment the disappearance of some inconsequential but familiar thing. Presently, I said to myself, the carpenter and masons will be busy, and where I have been used to seeing a pleasant empty lot there will be a new house.

Now it would be most interesting if I might say (but truth forbids), that nobody ever appeared at work on that lot; but the wonder of it was that those who appeared, and the efforts they were seen to make, were so inadequate to account for the visible progress of this work of construction. It was not done as expeditiously as the palace which Aladdin obtained by vigorously rubbing his famous lamp (as, by the way, was not related by Sheherazade in the original "Arabian Nights"), and telling the genie what he wanted; but it was done more expeditiously than observation seemed to warrant.

I passed that way at intervals, back and forth between home and railway station. I saw an ancient man of Shakespearean aspect, such as we now and then see in a New England village, leisurely digging a cellar; I saw another, in white overalls, mixing and applying concrete to the foundations, I saw a carpenter putting down cross-beams, and erecting a framework; and then all laborers disappeared, and the house began to go up as if by magic. Whenever I passed that way in the morning there was more house. I became actively curious; I made inquiry; and so I came to the young man who delivers the groceries. He, I learned, had become engaged to be married; he it was who had bought the lot and taken down the discouraged sign; his the shovel that, working at dawn and sunset, had assisted the labor of the man of Shakespearean aspect, and made the cellar deepen and widen so much faster than the ancient digger could ever have dug it. And when the carpenter had put up the framework, this modern Jack continued to build his house all by himself. Morning and night he built, by day he sold and distributed his employer's groceries; and finally, as his house neared completion, impatience discounted the need of sleep, and his hammer became audible in the starry night.

And now the house that Jack built stands, and is occupied, and it is a

good substantial house to look at, with white lace curtains at the windows; and Mrs. Jack, of a Monday morning when I pass on my way to the train, is hanging out the washing on the clothesline in the back yard. Its lights are pleasant and homelike if you pass that way in the evening. I like it, better than the empty lot and the discouraged sign that used to hang on the tree.

As to Indexing

There is no greater literary sin than the omission of an index, and if I had my way, even novels would be provided with charts of this kind to their multifarious contents. This is not an original aspiration. Samuel Johnson was very anxious that Richardson should produce an index to his novels, on the lines of the indexes of sentiments and opinions, as distinguished from facts, which were not uncommon in the eighteenth century, being, as a rule, made by the author himself. "I wish you would add an index rerum," wrote the great Lexicographer, who had none of our modern contempt for the humblest appliances of exact scholarship, "that when the reader recollects any incident, he may easily find it, which at present he cannot do, unless he knows in which volume it is to be found; for 'Clarissa' is not a performance to be read with eagerness and laid aside forever, but will be occasionally consulted by the busy, the aged, and the studious; and, therefore, I beg that this edition, by which I suppose posterity is to abide, may want nothing that can facilitate its use." Richardson was complaisant enough to act on his friend's hint and in 1755 appeared a volume of four hundred and ten pages, entitled "A Collection of the Moral and Instructive Sentiments, Maxims, Cautions, and Reflections contained in the Histories of Pamela, Clarissa, and Sir Charles Grandison, digested under proper heads."

For the honest, well-made index no praise can be exaggerated, and I hope, hoping for the best while fearing the worst, that the index-maker is better rewarded for his self-sacrificial toil than was the companion of Curll's writer of a Church History (see Swift's instructions to a porter how to find that bookseller's authors)—"the gentleman who lies by him in the flock bed, my index-maker"—and the "index-makers in ragged coats of frieze" mentioned by Macaulay. . . .

An index may be made a thing of literature. The indexes to the "Tattler" and the "Spectator" have that admirable quality of persuading one to read the book itself. As Leigh Hunt observed on this very subject: "As there is a soul of goodness in things evil, so there is a soul of humour in things dry, and in things dry of profession." . . .

Of modern examples of the humorous index that added by Lowell to the "Biglow Papers" is the most famous example, from which may be quoted: Caesar, a tribute to his "Veni videri" censured for undue prolixity. Ulysses, husband of Penelope. Borrow money. (For full particulars see "Homer" and "Dante.") . . .

Let nothing in this dissertation lead anybody to imagine that I despise the art of indexing. The ideal indexer, like the poet is born, not made; he is often largely responsible for the success of an informative work.—E. B. Osborn, in "Literature and Life."

—Grace Hazard Conkling.

NARA would not be Nara without its deer. In a country whose people are especially interested in animals, birds, and flowers, Nara captivates us for its display of so-called "sacred" deer. It is natural that travelers should regard them as the feature of the city; but to learn how the Japanese themselves regard them one needs but to run over the post-cards, carvings, and curios offered for sale to visitors. Deer—everywhere the deer. Carved of wood and of horn, made of papier-mâché, cast in iron and bronze, painted, photographed. One begins to suspect that Nara as a place of pilgrimage owes as much to them as to ancient shrines and treasures of art, although ostensibly it is the spot, one of the most hallowed of all Nippon, where the devout and reverent must all one day pay the homage of a visit and a gift.

Wherever the hands of the cultured Japanese caress nature, nature responds in a magical way, in naïve, casual beauty surpassing that attained in any other land. This feature is to many foreigners the outstanding impression they take away. Firefly, iris, maple, cherry, turtle, goldfish, wistaria, fox, dragonfly, azalea, cricket, cryptomeria, pine—and deer. All have their "festival," or at some particular spot in the Empire are to be viewed as special attractions. At Nara it is deer—and it has been for a thousand years!

Not a wild nature like that of America and Canada, and not the conquered ravaged nature that the western "civilization" of great cities exhibits, theirs is a conscious, wholehearted establishment of nature in an important place in the amusement and daily thoughts of a people. Not antinomically, nor with grotesque crude symbolism—but as discriminators of the beautiful in nature, interested in accepting what nature pours out so lavishly before all peoples—to be treasured on or appreciated. Nature-loving is a part of their culture.

At Nara the plump little deer are everywhere; through the business parts of the town as well as in its vast green-swarded Park. They have not lost a certain deerish dignity for all their petting and feeding. Only now and then has one acquired a girlish threatfulness. The bucks wear their dainty diadem of horns with all the grace of woodland cousins who never allow themselves to be looked at. The dappled knee-high fawns come trustfully up to the beckoner, a step or two in advance of fond but slightly more discreet mother. Adequate to the task of the closed fists in search of crumbled rice crackers, and can be easily induced to play mangle with one's pockets as one sits upon the ground.

I suppose nowhere is a more charming sight than a spotted fawn eating rice crackers from the hand of a six-year-old, brightly kimonoed Japanese lassie, under the shadow of one of those moss-green, lichen-crested, stone lanterns which for ten centuries have been looking down upon such things and have been in turn looked down upon by giant Cryptomeria cedars a hundred feet above. I have seen half the lands on the face of the earth, and by report am tolerably informed about others, but if there is more concentrated loveliness than a shady path in Nara Park lined by time-mellowed torii lanterns, flecked by golden darts of sunshine shot through the foliage roof of the towering cryptomerias, paced by graceful deer pecked by kaleidoscopically garbed little people who have learned nature's color combinations well—if there is, I would start tomorrow, wherever such a Thule may be! Over three thousand stone torii, hardly two alike, beautify the thirteen-hundred-acre Park, wherein stray at their own sweet pleasures upwards of six hundred deer. Once a year upon a certain February night every lantern carries a taper—then is Nara out-Naraed. Once a year upon a certain October day every deer-buck is rounded up and dehorned—thereby are replenished the stock of storekeepers' horn curios whose aggregate number is legion.

Some master in bronze has carved a large reclining stag at a spot along the way where a cold spring gushes forth. Around the stone basin's edge lie those quaint wooden drinking dippers one finds at every fountain in Japan—a little round box of wood with a straight stick handle. It would be

an unimaginative pilgrim indeed who did not drink in a more precious draft than water as his eyes drank in the cup's rim the glowing rich tapestry of Nara—deer, torii, kimonoes, cryptomerias, and beyond, the red-and-gold dull lacquer of the ancient Shinto temples.

The Curator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. He has no family, nor even friends. So wrapped up is he in the daily care,

Which he will let no other with him share. Of every precious object that he tends: As broken vase, as tenderly he mends. As if it were a child; a frame hung wrong. Upsets him like a discord in a song: A miscal torn, his heart with anguish rends.

And when at dusk, all visitors have gone. To each beloved charge he breathes "Goodnight." Then sleeps to dream about them, till with dawn He cons them over in renewed delight. No loneliness his hours may enter in. Since Art and Beauty are his next of kin.

Charlotte Becker

A Ruined Castle of Haiti

A bare five days from New York stands the most massive, probably the most impressive single ruin in America. One might go farther and say that there are few man-built structures in Europe that can equal its mightiness and in the extraordinary difficulties overcome in its construction this chief sight of the West Indies. Only the pyramids of Egypt, in at least the familiar regions of the earth, can compare with this gigantic monument to the strength and perseverance of puny man, and the pyramids are built down on the floor of the earth instead of being borne aloft to the top of a mountain. It is curious, yet symbolical of our ignorance of the neighbors of our own hemisphere, that while most Americans know of far less remarkable structures in Europe, not one in a hundred of us had ever heard of the great Haitian Citadel of Christophe.

We caught our first view of it from "the Cape." The January day had broken in a flood of tropical sunshine, which brought out every crack and wrinkle of the long mountain range gutting its ragged outline in the Haitian sky to the southward of the city. On the top of its highest peak, called the "Bishop's Bonnet," stood forth a square-cut summit, which only the preformed could have believed was the work of man. Twenty-five miles away it looked like an enormous hawk in the mountain itself, a curious natural formation which man could never have imitated except on a tiny scale. It is a long standing joke in Cap-Haïtien to listen in all solemnity to newcomers laughing to scorn the ascriptions of the residents that this distant mountain summit was fashioned by human hands.

Christophe's palace of Sans Souci, for such it was, is wholly uninhabitable today, yet there is still enough of it standing to indicate it was once one of the most ornate and commodious structures in the western hemisphere. Two pairs of mammoth gate-posts, square in form and nearly twenty feet high, guard the entrance to the lower walled platform, bounded by a heavy stone wall. On the inside these are hollowed out into unexpected sentry-boxes, for Christophe was a strong believer in many guards. Higher up, sustained by a still stronger wall, is another grassy platform, from which a stairway as broad and elaborate as any trodden by European sovereigns leads likewise to a balustraded entrance court, also flanked by sentry-boxes. Crumbling walls in foot-high, tower high aloft above this, to where they are broken off into jagged irregularity. The palace was evidently five stories high, built of native brick and plaster, and the architecture is still impressive, despite its dilapidated condition, and for all its African-minded ostentation. The roof has completely given way, and in the vast

Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible abounds in the recognition of God's goodness to the children of men, expressed in thanksgiving and gratitude. The ancient worthies dwell in such close communion with God that it seems altogether logical for them to have recognized as emanating from Him the manifold blessings of which the Israelites were the recipients, when living in obedience to God's commands. In the New Testament, likewise, appear many specific instances of the recognition of the blessings from the divine source, accompanied with definite expressions of joy and gratitude. It is recorded in Luke that the man whom Jesus healed of palsy, upon experiencing his release, "took up that whereon he lay, and departed to his own house, glorifying God." In the book of Acts we read that a lame man, "whom they laid daily at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful," was healed by Peter; and upon receiving strength, he "entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God." Of the ten lepers who were healed by Jesus, but one recognized the source of his delivery and expressed his gratitude. The nine, manifestly quite unaware of the obligation under which they were placed, failed to acknowledge their blessings and to return thanks for them. What an opportunity was lost through their indifference and thoughtlessness!

A great blessing gained by Christian Scientists through their patient study of the Bible and the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is the understanding of the significance of gratitude—its place in spiritual progress and its healing tendency. Of its meaning, Mrs. Eddy pertinently says in Science and Health (p. 3): "Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech."

Christian Scientists learn that, first of all, to be grateful one must recognize some benefit received. This experience in itself tends to overcome selfishness, when something outside of material selfhood is acknowledged as the source of the specific blessing. Moreover, with that one who has come to understand that God is the source of "every good gift and every perfect gift," gratitude necessitates the turning to Him in thanksgiving, a process of which none can doubt the benefit. For, through the very act of such recognition, one gains a more intimate sense of man's unity with God, and of His fatherhood and love for all His children. Gratitude, then, becomes the means whereby mankind rises to a higher understanding of God's presence and power, and of His willingness and capacity to meet all human needs, the perfect refuge in whom all may abide. Thus are opened up infinite possibilities, limited only by humanity's constricted sense, enlarged and enriched, be it said, in proportion as spiritual vision expands.

But what, one may ask, befalls the ungrateful? It may surely be answered that he who fails to give thanks, to recognize and to be grateful for his blessings, closes the very channels which divine Love might choose in blessing him. The ungrateful one is by no means enlarging his possibilities, but, rather, is restricting them through his blindness to spiritual truth. He is failing to posit the fountain of all goodness in God, and, in consequence, halls of the lower floor grow wild oranges and tropical bushes. Those higher up, of which only the edges of the floors and walls remain, are said to have included a great ball-room, an immense billiard-hall, separate suites for the emperor and his black consort, and apartments for the immediate royal family. . . .

Before this mammoth structure the memory of Sans Souci sinks into insignificance. As the latter is ornate and cheerful in architecture, the citadel is savage in its undecorated masculine strength. The mighty stone walls, twenty feet thick in many cases, are square-cut and formidable in their great unbroken surfaces. The northern side is red with fungus, the rest merely weather-dulled. Even the canon of today would find them worthy adversaries. Time, which has wrought such havoc on the palace at the mountain's foot, has scarcely made an impression on the exterior of this cyclopean structure, and even within only the wooden portions have given way. Great iron-studded doors, groaning on their mammoth hinges, give admittance to an endless labyrinth of gloomy chambers, dungeon-like in all but their astonishing size. Cannon of the largest makes known when the fortress was constructed, are to be found everywhere, some of them still pointing dizzily out of their embrasures, stretching in row after row of superimposed batteries, others lying where the rotting of their heavy wooden supports has left them.—Harry A. Frank, in "Roaming Through the West Indies."

Today

There is a thing called yesterday, but that is only the dust-bin at the door, into which we cast our refuse, our failures, our worn-out souls. There is a thing called to-morrow, bursting with far better things than those which we have discarded. But in to-day the whole passionate force of the universe is poured—and therefore to-day is marvellous.—S. P. B. Mair.

attributes his blessings to some other source, often to himself, finding in his own efforts alone, as he believes, the reason for his success. The so-called self-made man thus becomes an egoist, attributing his advancement to his own capabilities, rather than to Him in "whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." Ingratitude thus becomes a stumblingblock, a barrier to spiritual growth; hence, the active enemy of mankind.

On the other hand, there is a type of ingratitude, which may be termed prayerful, which leaves untouched the major problems of life. Mrs. Eddy says of these also, on page 3 of Science and Health, "If we are ungrateful for Life, Truth, and Love, and yet return thanks to God for all blessings, we are insincere and incur the sharp censure our Master pronounces on hypocrites." This bespeaks in conclusive terms the necessity of looking to God as the infinite source of all being, the only creator of the spiritual universe and man. This process, be it said, inevitably unites one more closely with the "powers" that be, thereby increasing the inflow of blessings from God. Of this, Mrs. Eddy says in the Preface to "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. xi), "While no offering can liquidate one's debt of gratitude to God, the fervent heart and willing hand are not unknown to nor unrewarded by Him."

The practitioner of Christian Science frequently finds that great healing results through gratitude which perceives God's goodness and allness. To know God as the source of man's perfect being, unchangeable throughout all eternity, perforce stimulates gratitude and thanksgiving. To learn that evil has no reality, no power to injure, and cannot overwhelm man stimulates hope, inspires thanksgiving and heartfelt gratitude. Can one doubt, then, its beneficial effects? Gratitude is indeed fraught with infinite possibilities for good, becoming an active agency to heal and bless mankind. Hence Christian Scientists, learning the praises of gratitude, go about with praise in their hearts and thanksgiving on their lips for God's infinite blessings, revealed and made available through the teaching of Christian Science. In view of these blessings, is it any wonder that they so frequently voice their profound gratitude to her, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who lifted the veil of materiality, revealing to them God's presence as infinite Love?

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

It is curious how ideas which become established in the popular mind during times of crisis gradually solidify into unchallengeable axioms, long after they have done their work, and how slowly they yield to the necessity for progress. A conspicuous instance of this has been the idea of self-determination. In the world-wide reaction against the German attempt to establish a military hegemony over Europe, based upon the Hohenzollern despotism, the liberal concept became crystallized in the world self-determination. The word was originally coined, or rather popularized, by the Bolsheviks when they issued their slogan in 1917, that peace should be immediately made on the basis of "no annexations, no indemnities, and the self-determination of all peoples."

The idea of self-determination was later blessed by President Wilson, though with the corollary that there must be some kind of league of nations to adjust the common affairs of the self-determined groups. And it also figured in the declared peace terms of the British and the French Governments. The peace treaties were frankly based upon it. Every nationality in Europe which could claim that it could stand on its own legs and function as a government was recognized as a nation. Not only were Poland and Czechoslovakia so recognized, but Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as well. There was no question raised at Paris at all about the wisdom of carrying out self-determination to the limit. Public opinion, the world over, regarded the idea of national self-determination as one of the essential achievements of the Great War.

Public opinion, however, did not recognize so clearly the inevitable effect of self-determination in Balkanizing the world and the necessity for some balancing arrangement for adjusting the issues which must continually arise between these multitudinous separate sovereign states. So long as Europe was divided into four or five great empires it was possible for them to adjust their affairs by the ordinary machinery of diplomacy. But when Europe came to consist of twenty-five sovereign states, the inadequacy of diplomacy was obvious. Accordingly, the Covenant of the League of Nations was written into the peace treaties. But the League had nothing like the same degree of public opinion behind it that the idea of self-determination had. In consequence it was rejected altogether in the United States, and in Europe the League itself has played a very secondary part to the Supreme Council.

For a time the inadequacy of the mutilated peace settlement was overshadowed by the fact that the new countries were all preoccupied with their own internal affairs, and that the great allies were almost wholly concerned with the problem of securing the execution of the Treaty of Versailles by Germany especially in the matter of reparations. But this is ceasing to be so. The authority of the Supreme Council has waned with the growing differences of opinion between France and England. The new nations have begun to discover that their internal problems cannot be settled except by dealing also with external issues. And the whole world is now rapidly coming to recognize that the restoration of that normal international trade and intercourse upon which the prosperity of every nation increasingly depends is impossible without the co-operation of all.

The reaction from the extreme view that all human problems would be solved by self-determination and the consequent Balkanization of the world, has not as yet gone very far. The recognition that the last state of the world will be worse than the first unless something effective is done to create the machinery for adjusting international problems by some other means than diplomacy, is only slowly growing. But the widespread interest which is being manifested in the third session of the League of Nations, an interest no longer based on the working of a new experiment, but on the conviction that all other means of solving the world's problems having failed, the League, possibly in a modified form, may yet prove to be the road of salvation, is proof that the shibboleth of self-determination is gradually losing its power and that the correlative idea of unity is steadily gaining ground.

WHEN, by a show of twenty hands to four, a vote was cast the other day at a meeting in Boston of leading engineers, manufacturers, economists, and technical educators of America against the twelve-hour shift and in favor of the development of the three-shift eight-hour day, there was registered a decision which is likely to have far-reaching effects. The vote was taken by the executive board of the American Engineering Council, which is the delegate body of the Federated American Engineering Societies and will probably serve as a recommendation to most of the large manufacturing interests in the United States which operate on the basis of the continuous industry.

The report, upon the acceptance of which the vote was taken, was written as the result of investigations lasting over a period of nearly two years and covered, as the field of its survey, practically every industry in America that operates on the continuous twenty-four-hour-day basis. In it the general assertion is made that the tendency throughout the world is toward the abolition of the twelve-hour shift and the general conclusion is drawn that the two-shift day is not an economic neces-

sity in American industry. It is more than probable that the adoption of this report, as embodying the official views of the council, will exercise a considerable influence on the labor situation in general in America.

As would be expected, an important feature of the investigation was along the line of a comparison between the economic results in those industrial plants operating on the twelve-hour basis and in those operating on the eight-hour schedule, and the report states that in practically every major continuous industry, plants which have changed from the former to the latter have increased the quantity of production per man at least as much as 25 per cent and in some cases by a much larger amount. Moreover, in most instances the quality of production shows an equal improvement.

Results thus far reviewed have been entirely in relation to the industries themselves, except in so far as such a factor as improved quality virtually means an improvement in the general well-being of the operatives. It is in this last consideration, however, that one of the most important features of the situation undoubtedly is to be found. In this connection the report states that among the other advantages of the eight-hour day in the steel and iron industry are to be reckoned increased efficiency, better morale, greater prestige of the industry with the public and the elimination of the "floating" gang which is maintained to give twelve-hour-day men one day off each week.

Especially when viewed from this latter standpoint it is not to be wondered at that Mortimer E. Cooley, dean of the University of Michigan engineering school, who is the president of the council and who presided at the meeting which voted to adopt the report, when urging its acceptance termed the report a remarkable contribution of the engineering profession toward the advancement of mankind. The ideals of this profession have been to a large extent regarded as directed solely toward the accomplishment of material achievement. The adoption of this report puts another aspect on the situation. It is, indeed, from a broad standpoint, likely to be regarded as an outstanding achievement of the profession.

It was no mere pleasant, even impressive, incident that occurred the other day in Madawaska, Me., and in Edmundston, across the historic St. John River. The joint civic exercises that marked the opening of the international bridge constituted an event that deserves to be noted and dwelt upon in these days of international crises. The world at this unprecedented juncture is aiming to accomplish a great international state of affairs which has been a precedent of history for a century along the imaginary line stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

When the people of the United States figuratively and actually shook hands across the frontier at Madawaska and Edmundston the other day, they exchanged greetings across a frontier that has not been guarded by a man or a ship for more than 100 years. This is an achievement that earnestly commends itself to analysis. If there can be an unguarded frontier between the United States and Canada, why cannot there be other unguarded frontiers throughout the world? If Canada and the United States have solved a wide range of problems by negotiation and arbitration for 100 years, is it not the part imperatively imposed upon European statesmanship to look dispassionately into the policies and the methods that have accomplished so amazing and devoutly to be wished for a consummation.

In one way the nature of the celebration the other day furnishes an answer to the question "How has it been possible to cast the sword upon the scrap-heap on the frontier between the 'States' and Canada?" It was the observance of the completion of a great public improvement, designed to benefit the two nations—to facilitate and augment communication between them, to make contact closer and more frequent, to add to the resources for the advancement of the material interests of both nations. And behind the material interests, and underlying them, are to be found the solid foundations of the structure of peace which the United States and Canada have built with such inspiring success for the past 100 years.

The achievement which that celebration signaled was one of the links that are knitting the neighboring peoples closer and closer. The people of the United States realize that if Canada suffers, they are bound to suffer; that if Canada waxes in prosperity, their own material interests cannot fail to be advanced. The United States needs Canada. Canada needs the United States. Hence the building of the additional means of rapid, safe and easy communication between the two countries.

If European statesmen were sufficiently capable of freeing themselves from the trammels and the prejudice of the past—the inherited suspicions, hatreds and jealousies that generations long gone by have handed down—they would act on the knowledge which they undoubtedly have in the backs of their minds. They would act on the sound conviction that the ultimate, vital and legitimate interests of all European nations are inseparably bound together, just as those of the Dominion and the United States are. Under the impulse of this frank envisagement of facts, they would devote their energies and their resources to the upbuilding of the common structure of civilization, instead of directing them to tripping up a rival—a rival, too, who can be utilized as a partner.

What Europe needs—and sorely needs—is the background and the atmosphere of the international celebration on the border between the United States and Canada. It needs to realize the brotherhood of man, which has been so splendidly realized in the contact between Canada and the United States, as exemplified in the recent celebration.

THOUGH the movement for total prohibition has not yet gained any such momentum in Switzerland as in the northern countries of Europe, the liquor problem has reached an acute stage. Statisticians estimate that, while 800,000,000 francs are spent annually in the country for bread and meat, 700,000,000 francs are spent for alcoholic drinks, but in such a comparison some allowance ought to be made for the large hotel and tourist traffic which is one of Switzerland's chief industries. Nevertheless it is undeniable that the consumption of alcohol is on the increase, particularly in the form of liquors distilled from native fruits. Official records show that in 1916 only 730 of the country's 3012 communes had no distillery. There were then 30,351 fixed fruit stills and 455 which traveled from house to house. Expressed in terms of pure alcohol, the annual production of fruit liquor for 1880-1884 averaged about 1,000,000 liters; for 1903-1912 the figure was 1,900,000, and for 1914-1917 it was 2,755,600. Dr. E. W. Milliet, who is just retiring as chief of the Swiss liquor administration, estimates that in 1921, 6,400,000 liters were produced. Since the population of Switzerland is less than 4,000,000, this is a considerable amount when it is considered that the additional consumption of beer, wine, and liquors distilled under government control averaged, during the years of 1893-1912, 15.13 liters per capita reckoned in contents of pure alcohol. As there is no revenue tax on liquor distilled from fruits, it is impossible to know exactly how much is consumed. It can be bought freely not only at the inns, but in the groceries and at the farmhouses.

The Drink Problem in Switzerland

The Swiss liquor law of 1885 exempted the private distillation of fruits from government control because otherwise the law would not pass. Regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic still remains in many respects within the legislative spheres of the different cantons, and it is only by constitutional changes which require for approval a majority vote of the total electorate as well as of the cantons that the Federal Government can interfere. The same practice of private distillation of fruit underlies a great deal of the liquor evil in France, where political parties are organized in some of the provinces on the basis of defending the privileges of the so-called "bouilleurs de cru" (moonshiners) whose rights the central government has in vain attempted to abolish. The agricultural interests are always too strong in Parliament.

But though progress is slow the Swiss Temperance movement has grown almost in proportion to the increased abuses. How to promote a harmless utilization of fruit was one of the subjects debated at the international anti-alcohol congress held last summer at Lausanne, where the Swiss Anti-Alcohol League has its headquarters. Its activities in favor of abolishing alcoholic drinks have become so pronounced that they have led to the organization of an "Anti-Prohibition League." The most pressing subject of discussion is now a proposed "local option" law on which there is to be a popular vote this fall. In 1919 the Government urged an extension of the public control to the distillation of fruit, and that may be the next step. Wherever in the world anti-liquor legislation is discussed the example of the United States is eagerly watched and cited. In no other way can the American Nation either maintain or lose its moral leadership so decisively as by its future attitude toward prohibition.

AMONG the objections to giving the franchise and the right to hold public office in the United States urged during the campaign for woman suffrage were assertions that women would clamor loudly and in great numbers for public places, and that women were impractical and more governed by illogical impulse than men, so that they were more prone to try to rush into offices for which they were not fitted by temperament or training. These declarations, chiefly made by male politicians opposed to woman suffrage, may be tested by actual experience even thus early in the trial of the suffrage experiment. Illuminating facts bearing on the problem are set forth in statements by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the Republican national executive committee, based on reports she has received from Republican primary elections throughout the country.

These reports show that the women are quite practical, quite aware of their own limitations and not greatly inclined to seek high office or to rush in where they should not. The women are running for county and municipal places rather than state or national ones. Only three Republican women have been nominated for Congress and three qualified for nomination. The whole number of Republican women nominated for state legislatures will not be more than forty, while the nominees for county offices will be around 200.

As an indication of the innate practicality of women and their governing common sense, qualities in which through all time and in all places they have shown themselves quite the equals of men, Mrs. Upton's reports show that the majority of Republican candidates for county offices are running for places for which women have had more training in the past, for auditor, recorder and similar positions of a clerical rather than an administrative or "political" nature. It is safe to infer from these facts, that not until large numbers of women have had more experience in public affairs and in politics will many of them seek the so-called "higher" offices. Caution, that inborn and well-nigh universal trait of woman, stands back of their common sense in this respect.

It seems plain from the foregoing facts furnished by Mrs. Upton that women are not going to rush pell-mell for office until they have "learned the ropes" and feel themselves qualified for the positions—something that unfortunately cannot be said of all or even of nearly all men office-seekers.

Women as Office-Seekers

THE scheme of "Birth Certificates for Works of Art," proposed by a French barrister, is excellent in theory. It would protect the collector, public or private, from the counterfeits of which we now hear so much, it would prevent conflict among the critics. Had such certificates always been demanded, there would have been no Morelli, no school of detective art criticism, no Amico di Sandro, and, in consequence, fewer art books in our libraries. Half the modern game in writing about art is to discover that a picture was not painted by the master to whom it was accredited for centuries, but by some journeyman painter, an assistant in the great man's workshop, perhaps, or an obscure practitioner of the art scarcely worthy of the name of artist. For it is characteristic of this school of critics that, while they do little to settle the doubt about uncertain canvases in the present, they do not hesitate to pronounce authoritatively upon the paintings of the past.

However, the difficulties of putting such a scheme into practice would be many. Untold numbers of pictures are produced every year: some never get outside the attic where they saw the light; some are exhibited once, then torn off the stretchers and rolled up in an obscure corner of the artist's studio; some are destroyed as promptly as they deserve to be. Now, few governments, national or municipal, would think it worth the time and money needed to organize and run an office in which works of this kind should be registered. There would never be a chance of identification in their case being called for. And yet, where is the wise official who could decide whether a picture, fresh from the easel, is destined for immortality or oblivion?

Another drawback would be the unwillingness of most artists to bother about a certificate for their offspring. To force them to a declaration of every work of art born in their studio would require a supervision far more galling to them than the risk of one of their pictures eventually passing for what it is not, or having another man's work passed off for theirs. Part of the scheme is the photographing of the work as a whole and then in parts, the photographs to be kept as records. But the artist, who finds it pretty hard to make both ends meet as it is, would chafe under any such additional and, as he would think, superfluous expense.

After all, only a few artists suffer from the "faker." He almost ruined the reputation of Corot, especially in America; he is doing his best to ruin Whistler's, and Carrière has been his latest victim. Spurious old masters multiply at his hands. But most artists of the day he leaves severely alone, simply because it would not pay him to do otherwise. His labors are regulated by the prices fetched in the gallery and the salesroom. The evil has reached such a pitch that the dealer, without official help or official jurisdiction, does his best to supply the "birth certificate," and a pedigree, too, with the picture. It is not always easy, for no artist is labeled genius when he starts out in life, which is why the counterfeit is most successful when it passes itself off as "an early work of the master." But the evil is better disposed of by a little knowledge and common sense than it could be by a registry office in every art center.

Editorial Notes

The unsuccessful Labor candidate at the recent by-election at South Hackney, London, claims that he was defeated through a "legal fiction." He says that at least ninety votes were lost to him by the appearance on the ballot papers of "expressions of enthusiasm which poor people in their excitement added to their crosses." Really it seems a little hard on the less sophisticated members of society, after all the turbulence of an exciting campaign, to be expected to compress their exuberance at the actual voting in a mere cross. Naturally some seek to effervesce on to the forbidden preserves of the ballot paper. And are they not merely following time-honored tradition? Voting has always been boisterous, from the time the Norman barons in council recorded their opinions by bawling and rattling their swords to quite recent days before the ballot superseded the noisy hustings. And now the ballot has not even a square inch reserved for private views and comments!

PERHAPS the prophetic vision, "And a little child shall lead them," may sometime tie France and England together with bonds invisible, yet indissoluble. For the past month 200 little children from the devastated areas of France have been romping about in various parts of England. The French War Charities Society has made arrangements for these little ones to have a month's holiday, with every comfort, complete rest, and plenty of fun. The children have been selected from villages along the Somme, the Nord, and the Aisne, which during the war were in the hands of the Germans. The laughing eyes and flying curls of these French babies have already won the hearts of the English people with whom they have been associated since their arrival at Southampton. A more kindly feeling will exist in future through the softening presence of these foreign children. Their influence for good may equal, or even surpass, that of visiting statesmen.

CHINA has two great problems on her hands at this moment. One is to unify the North and the South, and the other is to induce the people to take a more active part in politics. The latter task will be a huge one. The progressive thinkers and the newspapers that are at work on it have a population of three or four hundred million apathetic citizens to stir into intelligent action. Other nations that have been "progressive" for a much longer time than China show signs of increasing "apathy" in politics rather than the opposite. Yet remarkable surprises have been coming out of the Far East in recent years; so who knows but what China may be teaching even America sensible activity and interest in public affairs in a few years?

"Birth Certificates for Works of Art"